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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 179 BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 30, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

CONGRESS WAGES WAR ON "W. P."

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, ALTERNATIVE

CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY

Congress Parliamentary Board Completes Work

BENARES, (Congress Camp), July 29.

The Congress Parliamentary Board concluded its work in Benares this afternoon and the members are already leaving for their respective places.

The Selection Committee of the Board met in the afternoon and decided on the candidates for certain provinces, while selection of candidates for other provinces has been postponed till the next meeting of the Committee probably at Wardha in the middle of August.—A.P.

CANDIDATES AND CONSTITUENCIES

BENARES, (Congress Camp), July 29.

The following candidates have been selected by the Selection Committee of the Congress Parliamentary Board for the constituencies noted against their names:—

(1) Ganjam-Vizagapatam: Sjt. V V Giri;

(2) East Godavari, West Godaveri-cum-Kistha: Sjt. K Nageshwara Rao Pantulu;

(3) Nellore-cum-Guntur: Prof. N G Ranga;

(4) City of Madras: Sjt. S Satyamurti;

(5) Chingleput-South Arcot: Sjt. C N Muthuranga Mudaliar;

(6) Trichinopoly-Tanjore: Dr. T S S Rajan;

(7) Coimbatore: Avanasilingham Chettiar;

(8) Malabar and South Canara: Sjt. Samuel Aaron;

(9) Madras Indian Commerce: Swami Venkatachalam Chetty;

(10) Bombay City: K F Nariman;

And Dr G V Deshmukh;

(11) Gujerat: Sjt. Bhulabhai J Desai;

(12) Kanara (Karnatak): S K Hosamani, Pleader, Haveri.

(13) Maharastra: Sjt. N V Gadgil;

And Sit. Keshavrao Jedhe;

(14) Muslim, Central Division (Maharastra): Dr. Kazi Abdul Hamid.

The Selection Committee of the Congress Parliamentary Board confidently appeals to the electorates to support the candidates wholeheartedly and ensure their success and the ensuing elections.

The Selection Committee need hardly add anything here on behalf of these candidates who stand in the name of the Congress and whose policy and programme have been defined in the election manifesto of the Congress Parliamentary Board with the approval of the Working Committee of the Congress. The selected candidates for the remaining constituencies will also be shortly announced.—A.P.

WORKING COMMITTEE AND SOCIALISTS

BENARES, (Congress Camp), July 29.

The Working Committee to-day discussed the draft resolution on the Congress attitude towards the Socialist Party and adjourned till 12 noon to-morrow when discussion will be resumed on the subject.

It is understood that the resolution on the subject evoked considerable discussion.

The Working Committee to-day sanctioned Rs. 3,000 for repairs and maintenance of the Swaraj Bhavan.

The Committee also considered the suggestions and criticism received from various places and organisations on the new definition of Swadeshi, but did not arrive at any decision on the matter.—A.P.

C. P. B. ELECTION MANIFESTO

Call To Assembly Voters To Stand By National Demand

REPRESSIVE LAWS MUST GO

Party's Programme In Legislatures: Real Work In Country

The Election Manifesto of the Congress Parliamentary Board has undergone the final touches and is now issued for the voters to the Assembly. It places before the electorate in unequivocal language the objective and urge behind the programme of capturing the Legislatures.

Narrow Franchise

"The existing franchise is narrow and, therefore, not truly representative of the masses," declares the Manifesto. "Nevertheless, if the verdict of the electorate is unequivocal, it cannot be flouted."

No Illusions

The Parliamentary Board has no illusions about the success of the National Struggle for Independence through Legislative activity. The Nation must make an effort outside the Legislatures for the realisation of the goal of Complete Independence.

Referring to the White Paper the Manifesto says: "The

Alternative To "W. P."

White Paper is in no way designed to secure complete or even partial independence. It can easily retard its progress towards it. Then what is the alternative? The Working Committee has suggested the infallible alternative——a Constituent Assembly."

Repressive Laws

It is also pointed out that the Legislative activity will also be directed towards the repeal of reactionary and anti-National laws, including the Ordinance Acts.

MANIFESTO

CONGRESS CAMP (Benares), July 29.

The following manifesto approved by the Parliamentary Board at its meeting this morning is issued to the Press:—

"The Parliamentary Board appointed by the A.I.C.C. at its meeting at Patna on May 19, appeals to the voters for the Legislative Assembly at the forthcoming elections to record their votes in favour of Congress Candidates.

Congress policy has been declared. The Board has received its mandate from the Working Committee in the following resolution passed by that body at Bombay on 18th June:—

THE MANDATE.

"The Congress Parliamentary Board having asked the Working Committee to enunciate the Congress Policy on the White Paper proposals and the Communal Award, the Working Committee declares the Congress Policy on these matters as follows:—

The White Paper, while in no way expressing the will of the people of India, has been more or less condemned by almost all Indian political parties and it falls far short of the goal of the Congress, if it does not retard its progress towards it.

The only satisfactory alternative to the White Paper is a Constitution drawn up by a Constituent Assembly, elected on the basis of adult suffrage, or as near it as possible with power, if necessary, to the important minorities to have their representatives elected exclusively by electors belonging to such minorities."

The White Paper lapsing, the Communal Award must lapse automatically.

Among other things, it will be the duty of the Constituent Assembly to determine the method of representation of important minorities and make provision for otherwise safeguarding their interests.

Since, however, different communities in the country are sharply divided on the question of the Communal Award, it is necessary to define the Congress attitude on it. The Congress claims to represent equally all the communities composing the Indian Nation. Therefore, in view of the division of opinion, the Congress can neither accept nor reject the Communal Award as long as the division of opinion lasts. At the same time, it is necessary to redeclare the Policy of the Congress on the communal question. No solution that is not purely national can be propounded by the Congress. But the Congress is pledged to accept any solution falling short of national, which is agreed to by the parties concerned and conversely to reject any solution, which is not agreed to by any of the said parties.

Judged by the national standard, the Communal Award is wholly unsatisfactory besides being open to serious objections on other grounds.

It is, however, obvious that the only way to prevent untoward consequences of the Communal Award is to explore ways and means of arriving at an agreed solution and not by appeal on this essentially domestic question to the British Government or any other outside authority."

LINE IS CLEAR.

The Manifesto continues:—

"Though much has been written for and against that part of the resolution which relates to the so-called Communal Award, the line is absolutely clear so far as Congress candidates are concerned. By common consent it is intrinsically bad. It is anti-national. But Congress cannot refuse to take into account the attitude of Mussalmans in general who seem to want the Award; nor can the Congress accept it as Hindus and Sikhs reject it. No other policy than that explained above is consistent with the aim and history of the Congress which has throughout stood for peace and unity and has founded all its activities on the firm belief that the various communities of India will act justly and honourably towards one another.

ONLY COURSE FOR CONGRESS.

The only thing, therefore, which Congress candidates and the Congress can do is to promote and assist in securing an agreed solution. Suffice it to say that we shall never reach such an agreed solution by appealing to a third party or power. Then again those who have confidence about successful opposition to the White Paper proposals need not feel concerned about the award. They should know that if the White Paper lapses, the Award, which was framed for the White Paper, must automatically lapse. If the Award is bad, the White Paper is worse. The Parliamentary Board has, therefore, to concentrate the attention of the voters on the rejection of the White Paper, and, as the only alternative to it, upon securing the convocation of a Constituent Assembly.

WHITE PAPER.

The White Paper is in no way designed to secure complete or even partial Independence. It can easily retard the nation's progress towards it. It proposes a costly pretence of representative institutions in India, while all real control will be retained abroad. The safeguards with which it bristles are not conceived for the protection of the interests of India. On the contrary, they can be easily shown to prevent its economic progress, to deepen the poverty of the masses and perpetuate the British exploitation of and domination over India. If the proposals contained in the White Paper are carried out there will be no national control over the army or external affairs and the burden of military expenditure will remain what it has been and in effect foreign control will continue over finance, and the fiscal and economic policy of India. If it be said that the proposals at least seek to give complete autonomy in the provinces, that is hedged in by restrictions which make it a sham and a shadow. No wonder that almost all parties have, more or less, condemned the White Paper scheme. What is the alternative? Though Congress claims to represent the whole nation in opinion, to the Government it is only one of

(Continued on page 7).

NO WARRANT FOR THEIR ACTION

Satyamurti Hopes Malaviya And Aney Won't Oppose Congressmen

BENARES, CONGRESS CAMP, July 29.

Mr. S. Satyamurti in an interview with the Associated Press, while regretting the Malaviya-Aney break from the Congress Parliamentary Board expressed the hope that they would see their way not to oppose the Congress candidates in the forthcoming elections. It is a matter for regret, he said that despite every attempt made by the Working Committee and the Parlimentary Board to meet the objections of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney to the Working Committee's resolution on the Communal Award, it has not been possible for them to see their way to remain and work with the Congress Party.

While he admitted that the difference was fundamental, he asserted that in actual working it would be found that the Congress method was much more effective for curing the object which was as dear to Nationalist Hindus and Muslims as Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney. There was the common ground that the Award was bad and anti-National, that it must be replaced and that it could be replaced only by just and permanent solution by the agreement of the communities concerned. Both Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Anney admitted that Award could not be altered by the protest of all the Hindus, including the Congress Hindus. The only difference was the question of formally rejecting the Award.

The Congress felt that it couldn't reject the Award, as it sought to represent all communities, until all the communities agreed to it or until the Congress developed sufficient national strength to reject the White Paper with which the Award must and would go. Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney, in the course of their letter to the Working Committee had dismissed the idea of convening a Constituent Assembly as a distant dream, but he dissented from them, as the Congress stood and believed in developing sufficient national strength which was the only justification for its existence. The Congress could not, therefore, dismiss the idea of the Constituent Assembly as a distant dream.

He refuted their assertion that the Congress had not challenged the Communal Award and said that the Working Committee had challenged on principle the Award by pointing out that it was anti-National. The Congress was not content with merely carrying on propaganda against it by a resolution for its rejection. In his opinion, the Communal Award was essentially a domestic question as provision had been made in it for its replacement by an agreed solution.

In the improbable contingency of a resolution for rejection the Award being brought forward in the Assembly, the Congress Party, he said, might abstain from voting at the same time making its position clear. The Congress does not like the Award and it does not accept it. The Working Committee was willing to offer a compromise on the basis of giving the members of the Party freedom of vote according to their conscience or conviction under certain contingencies. From the viewpoint, therefore, of Nationalist Opposition to the Award, the present move of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney calculates to retard it.

The most important issue before the election was White Paper or Swaraj and, therefore, it is no service to the Nation to distract its attention, nor even was it a service to the Hindu cause to divide them on this issue. He still hoped that the Pandit and Mr. Aney would see their way not to oppose the Congress candidates in the forthcoming elections.—A. P.

95 Lakhs To 1 Crore Bales

Average Expectation Of American Cotton Crop

MARKET CONDITIONS IMPROVE

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

NEW YORK, July 29.

The average expectation of the American Cotton Crop is 90 lakhs to 1 crore bales. Some authorities believe that the normal precipitation of the Southwest Monsoon will hereafter increase the yield of the crop considerably, though the majority fear that it is too late to affect the result appreciably. The technical market condition is believed to have improved but the forecasts are not uniform and hinge on European developments lifting the domestic textile lull.

The Cotton Exchange estimates the carry-over of American Cotton at 1,08,36,000 bales as against the previous year's 1,17,54,000 bales.

NAZI REVOLT CRUSHED

But Fighting Reported On Austrian Frontier Which Is Again Closed

VIENNA, July 29.

Apart from some minor skirmishes in the vicinity of Salsburg, the Nazi insurrection has been crushed throughout Austria

Salsburg itself is now peaceful and the first performance of the musical festivals which opened with special music in memory of Dr. Dollfuss passed off quietly.

Meanwhile the Austro-German frontier has been again completely closed following reports of fighting between the German Reichswehr and the Austrian Legionaires near Kufstein on the Bavarian side of the frontier.

Vienna remains in a state of excitement owing to fears of a new "putsch" from the Heimwehr of which Starhemberg is the head Strong forces are guarding all the public buildings.—Reuter

SOCIALIST WAR ON SLUMS

London County Council To Consider Programme For Clearance

LONDON (By Air Mail)

In four of five years every slum house in London will have disappeared.

This statement was made by Mr. Lewis Silkin, Chairman of the Housing and Public Health Committee of the L. C. C.

He was referring to the programme which has been submitted to the Council. Under this scheme, work on 16,000 slum houses will be undertaken and new accommmodation equivalent to 8,000 houses is to be provided.

"The carrying out of the programme' he said "is of course contingent on the socialist party remaining in power in the L. C. C."—Reuter

ENGLAND BEAT FRANCE.

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, July 29.

In the Athletics England beat France 66.5 points to 53.5. England won all the running events, except 3,000 metres steeple chase and 5,000 metres. France won all the field events except high jump.

4 Per Cent. LOAN TO BE REPAID

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The Controller of Currency in a press communique notifies that the whole of the outstanding balance of the four per cent. Loan 1934|37 will be repaid at par on 16th August 1934 with all interest due up to date in terms of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. F 3 (8) F 34 dated 15th May 1934. Interest will not accrue on the loan from and after 16th August, 1934.
—A.P.

STOP PRESS

NAZI FUGITIVES.

ZAGREB, (Yugoslavia), July 29.

Six hundred Nazi fugitives from Austria have been sent to concentration camps. The fugitives assert that 800 of their comrades are still in the mountains on the Austrian side of the frontier determined to fight to death. They are shooting at the Austrian forces from behind the rocks and trees.—Reuter.

ITALY SUSPECTS.

(Special Cable.)

ROME, July 29.

The appointment of Herr von Papen to Vienna is regarded with apprehension and suspicion in Italy. It is believed that if the Austrian Government refuses to approve of the appointment public opinion will welcome the move. It is doubtful, however, whether the Italian Government will lay itself open to the charge of interfering in the Austrian internal affairs, when the Italian case is based on the charge of Germany doing so. Sgr Mussolini in defending Austria's independence aims at securing the support of Britain and France. It is also likely that an understanding will be reached with Czechoslovakia in order to meet future eventualities in Austria.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted Cultured Girl Of Any Sect for educated Muslim earning decent salary. Best references available. Apply 2741 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Applications are invited for the following posts, so as to reach the Chairman, Board of Management, Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital & Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, on or before the 15th August, 1934. (1) Hon. Surgeon, F. R. C. S. (England), (2) Hon. Physician, M.D. (London) or M. R. C. P. (London), (3) Hon. Lady Doctor (Obstetrician & Gynaecologist) with higher qualifications on an honorarium of Rs. 150 per month. The applications must be accompanied by two recent copies of testimonials. The candidates should state their age, experience if any and appointments held. The post will be for a period of 3 years in the first instance, with two months notice on either side. (8730)

Wanted a Supervisor for the packing of Soaps, Oils, etc. Apply to The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd., 27, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. (2773)

Wanted—Experienced and Qualified Teachers for Night School in Girgaum. Apply Box No. 2758, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Offiset Printer. One with a wide experience need only to apply to work on a Mann Single Colour Offset Machine. Apply to Eagle Lithographing Co., 26, Christopher Road, Entally, Calcutta. (2762).

Wanted a qualified Civil Engineer with fair experience of high class building work for private residence to fill up an appointment duration of which may be upto one year. Salary Rs. 250 p.m. Preference will be given to one holding good European qualifications. Apply to The Secretary, "The Retreat," Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (8719).

Wanted a graduate teacher, strong in English and Science. Apply Secretary, R. D. English School, Mundra. (8692)

An Aeroplane Pilot Is Wanted Who is in possession of a licence for instructional purposes for helping the Raja of Vizianagram to complete his course for the aeroplane A licence and for working as his pilot on his aeroplane. An aeroplane Ground Engineer is also wanted to work on the Raja Saheb's aeroplane. Apply immediately with photograph stating age, qualifications and salary needed, to the Raja of Vizianagram, Vizianagram House, Waltair. (8706)

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Royal Dental & Homoeo Institute, Delhi.—Qualifies students in dentistry and homoeopathy, etc., by granting diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. (2287)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Shorthand of three easy lessons, taught by post in two months, accurate speed acquired. M. R. Dutt, B.A., Halderbagan, Chandernagore. (2755).

Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution, Established 1898. by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Book-keeping, Accountancy, etc. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2711).

Wireless Operators Course, for service in steamers and shore stations, also Telegraphy for employment in Railways and Government. Efficient training and success guaranteed. All past students employed. New Sessions commencing. Apply sharp G. G. Cooke, Principal, College of Wireless and Commerce. (Govt. Affiliated), 212, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. (2615).

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Sell all your surplus books through us. Enquire enclosing postage for reply. Advanced Agency. Attili West Godavari Dt. (2763)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-loans Facilities for Household-Purposes. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2703)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents for Swadeshi Cloth. Pay 50. Scurity Rs. 50 Apply M.S. Manmohan Kumar, Ludhiana. (2757).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Influential and Hard-Working Agents are required in all large cities and towns of India, Burma and Ceylon to push the sale of our products on Commission Basis. Liberal Terms. Apply to Vishnu Weaving Works, Cotton and Silk Piece Goods Manufacturers, Chovva (N. Malabar). (2751).

Wanted—Selling agents for the miracle German medicine "Puerin" which guarantees the birth of male children. Newly introduced in the world. Every home a buyer. Easy income upto Rs. 200 per mensem. Minimum security Rs. 50 against goods supplied. Unsold goods returnable. No risks. Apply for terms to: East End Corporation, Post Box 196, Dinga Singh Buildings, The Mall Lahore. (2691).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

103. LIVE STOCK

Jersey Black Giants are laying wonderfully enormous sized eggs. A trio arrived from England just last December is offered at a great sacrifice. Other Breeds of English and American Poultry also going at greatly reduced prices on account of off season. Leghorns, Minorcas, Australorps, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and beautiful little Bantam fowls are fully described in our Clearance Circular. Send to-day for a Free copy. The Asian Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Home Garden for Rs. 12. Variety of grafts can be prepared in large quantity. Write for full free catalogue:—Dilkhush Nursery, Vyara T. V. Rly. (2689)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Mother of Pearls Carved Swaji Rs. 5, Stamps Cabul 20 Rs. 3 Ponchaji Wimbridge, Grant Road. (2673)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Re: THE CEYLON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD. (in Liquidation).

Re: SALE OF CEYLON MILLS.

The undersigned invites offers for the purchase of the "Ceylon Mills" at Wellawatte, Colombo, including land, buildings, spinning and weaving mills and machinery. The land admeasures 25 Acres, 1 Rood and 35 Perches equivalent to 1,23,268 yards or thereabouts and is of freehold tenure. The machinery comprises 20,900 spindles and 538 looms.

Offers should be addressed to the undersigned at his Office, Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and should be endorsed "OFFER FOR THE CEYLON MILLS."

Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

Dated the 24th day of July, 1934.

H.H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.
8711.

Public Notice

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Six watering Lorries in exchange of six old watering Motor Lorries, to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 6th August, 1934, at 4 p.m. The tenders, should be accompanied with Rs. 180-0-0, as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The Copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1/-. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tender are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office Dt. 26-7-1934.
8732

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES, 21ST AUGUST, 1934.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the last date for receiving applications and fees for admission to degrees at the ensuing Annual Convocation has been extended to SATURDAY, the 4th August, 1934.

By Order,
S. R. DONGERKERY.
University Registrar.
Bombay, 27th July, 1934.
8731

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUSTOMJI SORABJI BARIA and DHANBAI SORABJI BARIA, both of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants the Mortgagees in possession under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 15th day of November, 1927, and made between Jainaboo, widow of Dharsey Jivraj of the first part, Framji Edulji Battiwalla and Jamshedji Edulji Battiwalla of the second part and the said Rustomji Sorabji Baria and Dhanbai Sorabji Baria of the third part, have in exercise of the power of sale reserved to them in that behalf contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL those two pieces or parcels of land being or forming part of a large piece of land known as Angirbaug, situate on the East side of Tardeo or Mahaluxmi Road in the Registration Sub-District and City of Bombay (and which said large piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 307, 378, 385, 388, New Nos. 13555, 13654, 13655, 13829, 13891, 13893, Old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206 and 207 and New Survey No. 7049) and which said two pieces of land bear C. S. No. 29 of the Tardeo Division and contain by admeasurement 304 and 180 1/3 square yards respectively and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Bai Vallavahu, widow of Vassonji Nandji, on or towards the West by a passage and beyond that by the property of Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, on or towards the North by the property of Kaikhushru Bejonji Choksi and on or towards the South by a private Road and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 3688(5) and Street Nos. 12, 15 and 17.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1934.

MAHOMED ALI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8729

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
Telephone No. 22997.
B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT MATHARPAKADI, MAZGAON.

By order of Messrs. Ferreira and Vallabhdas, Attorneys for the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 15th August, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on site the undermentioned immovable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land known as Abaji Bhasker's Fazendari land situate at Matharpakadi Mazgaon, Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house thereon, admeasuring about 192 sq. yds, and registered by the collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "E" Ward No. 5940, Street No. 17 and cadastral Survey No. 457 Mazgaon Division. The land forms' part of a larger piece of land which bears collectors No. 15, collectors. New No. 16241, Old Survey No. 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 24, 25 and 26 and new Survey No. 1/3695 and 1/3702.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ferreira and Vallabhdas, Solicitors at their office at 72—Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

(CRAWFORD & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at Mount Road, Mazagaon on THURSDAY the 2nd August, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusji Adenwalla and Nusserwanji Hormusji Adenwalla, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Sorabji Edulji Warden (deceased) the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees, under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 14th day of May, 1929.

All that piece of Leasehold land admeasuring about 2291.55 square yards together with a dwelling house thereon situate at Mount Road, Mazagaon, bearing Collector's Old No. 10, New No. B16233, Old Survey No. 23, New Survey No. 1B/3697 and Cadastral Survey No. 464 of Mazagaon Division and Municipal E Ward No. 4842 (1) and 4842 (3) and Street Nos. 2 and 2B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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Yamagata Mru	3807	27 Aug.	8 Sept.
*Ginyo Maru	9000	30 Aug	11 Sept.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	15 Sept	21 Sept

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

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Terukuni Maru	12000	18 Aug.

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	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	2 Aug.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	13 Aug.

HONGKONG-SANFRANSCISCO.

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	5 Sept.
Taiyo Maru	14500	16 Sept.

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	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	1 Sept.
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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

New International Convention

The International Labour Conference, at its annual session in June last, adopted an International Convention concerning the payment of benefit or allowances to the unemployed.

In drawing up this Convention, shortly described as the "Unemployment Provision Convention, 1934", the Conference had to take account of the great diversity of schemes in operation throughout the world for relieving the unemployed. Some of these schemes are based on the principle of contributory insurance while others are non-contributory assistance schemes. It was in the light of this situation that the Conference agreed to a Convention which provides that every State ratifying the Convention shall maintain a scheme ensuring to unemployed persons either benefit (under a contributory system) or an allowance (under a non-contributory system), the scheme being of the nature either of compulsory or of voluntary insurance, together with a complementary non-contributory assistance scheme if necessary. Payments are to be made not only to persons who are wholly unemployed, but also to those who are partially unemployed, on conditions to be determined by the competent authority in each country.

Governments may impose certain conditions for the receipt of benefit or allowances. Two of these conditions are of a particularly controversial nature. The first provides that employment on relief works may be insisted upon as a condition for the receipt either of benefit or of an allowance. The second provides that a needs test may be imposed as a condition for the receipt of allowances but not of benefit. The duration of benefit or allowances may be limited to 156 days per year and in exceptional cases to 78 days per year. Foreigners are to enjoy equality of treatment subject to reciprocity in the case of payments towards which the beneficiary has not contributed.

In addition to this Convention, the Conference adopted a Recommendation to the effect that all countries should take steps to set up compulsory insurance systems if they have not yet done so, and should, in addition, maintain complementary assistance schemes for persons who have exhausted their right to benefit or have not yet acquired the right.

Although the question on the agenda was strictly limited to insurance and assistance, the Conference did not forget that work is more important than relief, and it recommended that part of the money allocated to the relief of unemployment should be available for the purpose of facilitating the return of unemployed persons to normal employment.

Public Works And Unemployment

Among the questions discussed by the International Labour Conference this year was that of public works as a means of stimulating economic activity and reducing unemployment.

A report had been prepared by the International Labour Office giving a survey of measures hitherto adopted in different countries and various methods of financing them, as well as the conditions of labour (hours wages etc.) applied on the works. This report, which is to be brought up to date in the light of information received during the last few weeks, will be published later in the year.

A resolution on the subject was submitted by Mr. Jouhaux, French workers' representative, and after discussion was adopted by the Conference with only one dissenting voice.

In this resolution the Conference suggests that the International Labour Office should prepare periodical reports on the measures taken or proposed in different countries dealing, in particular, with methods of co-ordinating the preparation of works policies by various authorities in each country, measures concerning engagement of labour and the conditions of employment on public works and the effect of public works on the labour market. On the basis of these reports the Governing Body of the International Labour Office is requested to investigate what steps can be taken to put into operation the advance planning of public works as a means of smoothing out business fluctuations and stimulating public enterprise at a time when private enterprise is depressed.

Finally it is suggested that steps should also be taken to facilitate international co-operation in respect of works of an international character, that is to say, works which involve technical or financial collaboration between two or more countries. This aspect of the problem is already under consideration by committees of the League of Nations, and the Governing Body is now requested to co-operate with those committees.

MONSOON STRONG ON WEST COAST

Warning Of Heavy Rainfall

POONA, July 29.

The monsoon has been strong on the west coast of the Peninsula, West Deccan, West Central Provinces, United Provinces, West and North Punjab and Burma and active in Bengal and Bihar. Rainfall has been nearly generally general in Burma, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, West Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in West Central India East and North Punjab, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and North Madras coast while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujerat, South Hyderabad, and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one inch; Mergui, four; Akyab, three; Tavoy, Kyaukpyu, two; Rangoon, Minbu Toungoo, one and half; Bassein, one; Barisal, one and half; Chittagong, Mymensingh, Naya Dumka, one; Bhopal, four; Dehra Dun, Lucknow, Benares, Bahraich, Hoshangabad, two; Cawnpore, Agra, Seoni, Mussoorie, one; Delhi, three; Ludhiana, two; Ambala, Sialkot, one and half; Karwar, four; Nizamabad, Mangalore, Bombay, three; Raichur, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Mercara, two; Calicut, Cuddapah, Khandala, one and half; Vellore, Parbhani, Marmagao, Cochin, one.

Forecast:—Monsoon will be strong in the Peninsula, Lower Burma, West United Provinces and East and North Punjab, and active in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and East United Provinces and rainfall will extend and increase in the central parts of the country Rajputana and Gujerat.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain will recur locally in Malabar Konkan, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab and Lower Burma during next thirty hours.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about six-thousand seven hundred fifty miles away was recorded by Bombay seismographs at three hours twenty minutes I. S. T. on Sunday July 29.—A. P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29TH JULY 1934.

At 3-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.4 deg. F.:, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29,90 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.70 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29th July 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—0.24 nches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.2 degrees 2.8 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.1 degrees 2.0 below normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 95. per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 130 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) to 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 2.91 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 16.23 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 44.72 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Rain.

Earthquake report. An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 5750 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 3 hrs. 20 mts. I S T on Sunday the 29th July 1934.

A vicar was showing a party of Americans over his church, and as he halted by the pulpit near which were some brass tablets let into the paving, he said: "A good many brethren sleep here."

"It's the same in my home town," remarked one of the visitors. "But why don't you boys brighten up your sermons?"

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Bombay Bill To Protect Capitalism

NEW MEASURE UNDER LABOUR X-'RAY

Fundamentals Of Conciliation Procedure Ignored

LABOUR OFFICER: AN ANOMALY

Messrs. S.K. Bole, Syed Munawar, S.C. Joshi and R.R. Bakhale have sent a joint statement to Government expressing their views on the Bombay Trades Disputes Conciliation Bill, which the Government of Bombay propose to introduce in the Bombay Legislative Council.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The title of the Bill, they say, shows that its main object is the settlement of trade disputes. They point out that in any machinery, dealing with trade disputes, modern tendency is to lay emphasis more on their prevention than on settlement. Abuses relating to recruitment, dismissals and fines, disparity in earnings, indiscriminate liberty to individual mills to vary the rates of wages, etc., give rise to serious discontent the accumulation of which develops into industrial disputes of great magnitude affecting the whole of the working class. No adequate attention has so far been paid to the removal of these individual grievances which are really the cause of large scale disputes. The establishment, for example of Trade Boards and Industrial Courts is one of the remedies adopted in many industrial countries and we are of opinion that legislation on these lines, calculated to reduce to the minimum the discontent of the workers and thereby to prevent industrial disputes, should precede any legislation or its extension the main object of which is the settlement of industrial disputes. The present Bill is not calculated to achieve this object as it is clearly meant for the settlement of disputes.

COLLECTIVE DISPUTES.

There are other kinds of disputes, the most important of which are what can be called collective disputes, i.e., disputes which are the expression of the struggle between Capital and Labour and which are, so to say, trials of strength for the adjustment of conflicting interests arising out of the settlement of working conditions such as wages, hours, etc. Even in such collective disputes, the methods that are generally followed are more in the direction of preventing than settling, the disputes. It is in the initial stages of the disputes that the machinery of conciliation plays the most useful part. The machinery employed often takes the form of informal and private discussions conducted between the parties concerned by the State officials forming the conciliation and the element of personal touch is a factor of considerable importance.

THE NEED.

They are of opinion that the present Bill does not create such provision as was suggested by the Whitley Commission and that whatever provision for informal negotiations in the midst of conciliation proceedings, is made under it, is to be found in the Trade Disputes Act. What is required is to secure a machinery which can be used informally before the discussions between the parties reach the stage of actual dispute. Prevention of a dispute does not seem to be possible under the provisions of the Bill, which are too formal and cannot be used promptly in the initial stages of the dispute. A settlement may be possible; but the procedure laid down is as formal, heavy and cumbersome as that under the Trade Disputes Act. Therefore, there is no special or additional advantage in passing it. According to them the Bill is, with some points of difference, a replica of the Trade Disputes Act and is to that extent superfluous. They, therefore, consider that the Bill in its present form, if enacted into law, will not serve the purpose of either preventing or settling the trade disputes beyond what has been found to be possible under the Trade Disputes Act, and cannot be considered to be an appreciable advance upon the present position unless it is so modified as to embody the provisions on the lines indicated above and hereafter.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

Without prejudice to the views expressed above they propose to examine briefly some of the important provisions of the Bill and express their views thereon. The examination is not exhaustive but is confined only to some major points.

The main idea underlying the Bill is to make conciliation compulsory. Provisions such as those contained in Clauses 8-(1), 9-(1) and 11-(2) go to make conciliation compulsory. They are inclined to think that, under the existing conditions, the compulsory character of conciliation may not be objected to, provided the Bill is conceived in a liberal spirit and provides adequate safeguards calculated to protect the interests of the workers in respect of the constitution, personnel and procedure of the conciliation machinery. Considered in this light, they think the Bill should be modified in many respects. But shortness of time precludes them from indicating the details of the lines on which these modifications should take place. They, therefore, content themselves for the present with expressing their general opinions on some of the provisions of the Bill.

CONCILIATORS.

The Bill is silent on whether the office of a special conciliator is going to be a permanent one or a temporary one to be brought into existence as occasion arises. If clause 4 (2) is intended to mean that his office will be a permanent one, it is a desirable and necessary provision and we support it. It is also necessary to know from what class of officers or men in public life, the permanent conciliator is to be appointed.

APPLICATION.

Provisions under clause 7 to enable either party to the dispute to make an application to the conciliator, to make it obligatory on him under Section 8 to issue notices to the parties and to hold conciliation proceedings on some date to be fixed as provided for in clause 11 (1), are an improvement on the corresponding provision in the Trades Disputes Act and is a desirable change. But they suggest that it should be obligatory on the conciliator to hold the proceedings within seven days from the issue of the notices to the parties to the disputes.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES.

Provision under clause 9 (2) to elect labour delegates if there is more than one group involved in the dispute, is welcome. But the provision under clause 9 (4) to make automatically the Labour Officer the workers' delegate if the workmen fail to appoint any delegate is highly objectionable, and we cannot support it. Occasions may arise when workers may not appoint their delegates; and it is generally the Government which appoints Labour representatives. But to make a Government official who is charged under clause 5 with the duty of representing the workers' grievances and is, therefore, clothed with the authority of a negotiator, a Labour representative, is an unheard of provision which should be deleted.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Disqualifications mentioned in (a) and (d) of clause 10 (1) are objectionable and should be deleted. They interfere with the legitimate right of the workers to select their representatives. The Indian Trade Unions Act imposes no such restrictions on the Unions in electing representatives on their executives and there is no reason why a departure should be made in a Bill dealing with conciliation.

CONCILIATION PROCEEDINGS.

The provisions dealing with conciliation proceedings are more or less modelled on the lines of the provisions of the Trade Disputes Act. But there are two important points of difference. One is that the appointment of delegates and their presence at conciliation proceedings are made compulsory—which, in their opinion, are not undesirable provisions. The second point of difference is that one of the most important provisions in the Trade Disputes Act dealing with the recommendations of the Board is omitted from the Bill. Under section 7 (3) and 7 (4) the Board of Conciliation is enjoined to report its findings on the facts and circumstances of the dispute and make recommendations for the determination of the dispute. The absence of such a provision in the Bill is a retrogrtde step and a serious omission which should be rectified.

The Trade Disputes Act makes under section 12 the publication of the report of the Board of Conciliation obligatory. A similar provision should be inserted in the present Bill.

SUPPLY OF INFORMATION.

Clause 13 dealing with the supply of information is too vague and should be modified and should specify the information that may be withheld.

PUNISHMENT CLAUSE.

We are not in favour of the provision of penalty for obstructing or non-co-operating with conciliation proceedings. Under the Bill the workers have no choice in selecting the conciliator. If the workers by experience find that he is not likely to do justice to them, they are perfectly within their rights not to take part in the conciliation proceedings. They stongly object to that portion of clause 16 of the Bill which makes instigation or inciting others not to take part in a conciliation proceeding as an offence inasmuch as it takes away the fundamental right of expressing one's views on the efficiency or otherwise of the machinery provided. They point out that nowhere, so far as they are aware, has such an act been made a punishable offence. Besides, the clause is too vaguely worded and the punishment imposed is out of proportion to the nature of the offence. In the Indo-China Decree of 1932 from which this provision is taken, the minimum and maximum punishments prescribed are six days and one year or sixteen franks and 2,000 franks.

RULES.

The provision for rule-making power is too wide as much will depend upon the spirit in which rules are framed. For example, it should be provided that the conciliation proceedings should not be held in "Camera". Informal efforts at conciliation by the conciliator or the parties concerned, may be made in private; but the inquiry must be open.

LABOUR OFFICER.

Lastly, they come to the provisions regarding the Labour Officer. In any statutory machinery dealing with conciliation, it is the conciliation officers and the parties concerned who form part of such statute. The Labour Officer is neither a conciliation officer nor a person involved in the dispute; and it is difficult to understand how he appears in a Conciliation Bill. Moreover, his powers and duties are not defined in the Bill; they will be prescribed by rules. In the absence of any knowledge about his powers and duties, the legislature is asked to recognise his existence under a statute—which is unfair. In clause 5, he is expected to play the part of a negotiator by asking him to represent the workers' grievances to the employers; in clause 9, he is made the workers' representative if they fail to elect their delegates; and clause 11 entitles him to appear in the conciliation proceedings without being a delegate. These are all anomalous positions in which the Labour Officer may find himself in difficulties and which may serve as a warning to the workers to keep him at an arm's length. If Government wants a Labour Officer, his task should be confined to securing from the employers improvements in the working conditions which are the cause of Labour disputes, and obtaining the necessary finances from Government and employers for welfare schemes. He should be a welfare officer and for this no recognition by a statute is necessary

Central Harijan On Board

BENARES, July 29.

The Central Harijan Board meeting was held at 3-30 p.m. with 14 items in their agenda, the important one being the policy regarding participation of the Harijans in elections and talk with Mahatmaji about Harijan work in general.—United Press.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee and the National Association, Dadar, a public meeting will be held on Wednesday (1st August) at 8-30 p.m. at Dhuru Hall, Dadar, to celebrate Lokmanya Tilak Anniversary.

Mr. S. K. Patil and Mrs. Lilavatiben Munshi and others will address the meeting.

BUDDHIST UNIVERSITY IN INDIA

Welcome To Govt. Of India's Proposal

The annual general meeting of the Buddha Society was held on Saturday evening at the Anand Vihar, Lamington Road, Dr. M. Venkatrao, presiding. The chairman, in presenting the report of the society for the year ended 30th June 1934, referred to the sudden and untimely death of Dr. A. L. Nair, the president of the Society which took place on the 19th March last, and thanked the members for electing him (Dr. Venkatrao) in Dr. Nair's place. The financial position of the Society, he said, was not quite satisfactory. Up to his death, Dr. Nair used to bear all expenses of the Society from his personal pocket, and credit the money received as donations, fees, etc., in the bank in the name of the Society. As he was now no more, the chairman urged all members to try to make the Society self-supporting.

It was very gratifying, he said, that the Government of India proposed to establish a Buddhist University in India, and he hoped that it would be an instrument for advancement and research of Buddhistic studies. He then referred to the Buddhists Conference which is to be held this year in Japan and suggested an All-India Buddhists' Conference every year in India for the benefit of those who could not afford to go to Japan or Europe. He was glad that the number of students studying Pali in the colleges under the Bombay University had increased, and informed the members that the Managing Committee of the Society had decided to publish text books and other Pali literature for the benefit of the students studying Pali. A Pali Text and Transalation Society was established for this purpose.

The report was adopted and office-bearers for the ensuing year were then elected.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MUNICIPAL OFFICER

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 29.

The chief officer of the Kurla Municipality filed yesterday a written statement in the Court of the District Judge, Thana, denying the allegations made in the course of a petition by Mr. Hussein Sheriff Kurlawala, a ratepayer, who challenged the voters' list prepared and published by the returning officer.

PETITIONER'S STATEMENT.

The opponent Municipality state that the names of fathers of certain voters have not been noted as they could not be obtained at the time of the inquiry. The petitioner's apprehension of confusion and fraud is flimsy inasmuch as the address and names of house-owners are fully noted in the list against their names. The petitioner has made no specific mention of names of dead persons complained of. As the tenure is frequently continued in the names of deceased tenants, it is difficult for the Municipality to ascertain, whether any particular tenant is dead or alive.

The Returning Officer, therefore, prayed that the petition be rejected with costs.

Girls Injured In Motor Smash

AJMER, July 29

A serious motor accident occurred last evening opposite to the Railway Institute. The car collided against a lamppost and two Parsi girl occupants received serious injuries. The car was badly damaged.—A. P.

Simla.—A select gathering of the Simla Bengali public had an opportunity of witnessing a drama "Datta" by the famous Bengali novelist, Sj. Sarat Ch. Chatterjee, dramatized by Mr. H. N. Roy and directed by Mr. D. C. Rai. Prominent amongst those present were, Lady Sircar, Dr. Moonje, Dr. G. C. Narang, Mr. S. B. Sinha, Dr. L. N. Choudhury, Mr and Mrs. B N Sircar.—United Press.

MAN MURDERED WHILE ASLEEP?

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 29.

News has reached here that Kathodi Nago Thakur, an Agri of Paigaon, was murdered in cold blood with a sharp-pointed weapon, while he was sound asleep in the early hours of yesterday morning. No arrest has been made so far.

Sub-Inspector of Bhiwandi Police is investigating.

BLOWN TO BITS IN EXPLOSION

Jury Holds No One Responsible For Death Of Man

At the inquest held over the body of Laxman Hari Rane, a welder in Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co. the Coroner's Jury, after hearing evidence of more than half a dozen witnesses, came to the following conclusion on Saturday:

That death was due to being blown to bits in an explosion which occurred in a refinery of the Baltic Oil Company at Reay Road, Bombay, on July 15 last; that the explosion was due to some combustible gas, (which had been formed in the tank), having got ignited when the deceased went into the tank with the welding apparatus in his hand contrary to strict orders. They were of opinion, however, that no one was criminally responsible for the death of the man, but added that there was negligence on the part of the authorities (Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co.) in not keeping a responsible officer to supervise the work.

WANTED MEDICAL MEN FOR BIHAR

The Secretary of the Bihar Relief Committee has called for twenty Medical men for immediate service to the suffering people of Muzaffarpur, more men will be necessary. An honorarium of Rs. 50 will be paid by the Central Relief Committee, members of the Association are already working in Bihar and the General Secretary hopes that there will be an immediate response to this appeal.

Those willing to volunteer may directly communicate with the Secretary, Medical Relief Sub-Committee of Bihar Relief Committee, Muzaffarpur.

FOR ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

Smti. Amrit Kaur writes:—

The Government in a statement made on the floor of the Legislative Assembly on the 23rd instant, admit that "the total number of families who have nothing to live on is 12,000 to 15,000. The information collected by relief parties puts the number at 40,000. An area of 1,900 square miles is flooded. Will brothers and sisters of India run to the rescue of Assam.

Contribution For Assam Relief

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:—

The following articles were received at Jer Mahal on Thursday and Friday:—

Seth Damodardas Hemandas 2 saris and 17 clothings.

Mr. Dharam Singh 15 saris.

Shri Sarvajanik Gujrati Amateurs 15 saris.

A lady from Reay Road 1 sari.

Seth Chaturbhuj Meghjee 2 saris and 17 clothings.

A gentleman through Muthradas Gordhandas 12 saris.

Mr. K. Sidhwa 2 saris

Shrimati Ram Gauri Lunavda, through "Bombay Samachar" 1 sari and 2 clothings.

Total receipts 686 saris and 525 clothings.

Total cash received Rs. 377-3-0.

LOWER COURT'S ORDER CONFIRMED IN SESSIONS

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 29.

Mr. N.N. Master, the Sessions Judge of Thana, yesterday delivered judgment in the appeal, preferred by Purshottam Kundan, who was convicted by the Honorary First Class Magistrate, at Andheri, on a charge of having escaped from the lawful custody of a bailiff, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default one month's hard labour.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The prosecution story was that Jagannath Panday, a judgment-creditor, armed with warrant for arrest, went with the bailiff to the appellant's residence at Vakola for execution of the decree. On appellant's refusal to pay the decretal amount, the bailiff arrested him; but after going a few paces the appellant set himself free and bolted away. The bailiff reported the matter to the Nazir of the Court, who issued a notice against the appellant. As it could not be served for four months, the Sub-Judge gave sanction to prosecute the appellant.

The defence was that the appellant had gone to Bombay that day, and in his absence his younger brother Narottam, who resembled him very much, was arrested by mistake and as he was not the proper person to be arrested, he had escaped from the bailiff's custody.

The Sessions Judge confirmed the Lower Court's order and rejected the appeal.

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NATIONS OF EUROPE & AMERICA STEADILY IMBIBING LENINISM

"Regimentation" And "Collectivism", Once Viewed With Suspicion And Alarm, Find Favour With Widening Circles Of Politicians In West

To an unbiased observer the ideal Communist society would seem to be very similar to the ant-heap, where each member of the community has his allotted function, which he performs, one might almost say, automatically; that is, the process of regimentation has been so thoroughly perfected as to make the idea of individual independence repugnant, or, as the Bolshevik! would term it, anti-social, writes Mr. Walter Duranty in the "New York Times Magazine".

I think it was Maeterlinck who ruggested that ants are infinitely superior to men in the scale of evolution, that they existed in much the same form as to-day before man had learned to walk upright on the earth, and that by reason of the comparative shortness of their lives they are countless generations ahead of humanity in what might be called the social scale. Which lends a certain cogency to the consideration that the people of Russia twenty years ago were, if taken in the mass, the most backward of white races.

On the other hand, just as the industrial mass production of America produced a corresponding cultural and social standardization, so the very backwardness of the Russian masses made them apt pupils for the doctrines of unity similarity and a life that should be wholly regulated from above. Nine-tenths or more of the population had been accustomed to obey orders blindly. There were no such ideas of individual liberty or personal choice as are prevalent in America.

EDUCATING THE MASSES

There are two things, however, which must not be lost sight of in this connection. There was a period of such unrestricted freedom as to border upon anarchy from the time when the absolutism of the Czars was overthrown until the dictatorship of the proletariat was established; and, secondly, the Bolshevik leaders do not seem to want a people of obedient and unthinking slaves. On the contrary, they are trying by every means of education and propaganda to insure that their unity and regimentation should be self-conscious and self-respecting; that is to say, should be welcomed rather than accepted or endured.

It is not, however, until one examines the Bolshevist system in its care for and education of its people that one is able to see how profound and far-reaching the process of regimentation has become. At present not only the children of workers and employes in the urban centres but the peasant babies on collective farms are being brought together for training in creches and kindergartens and later on in public schools.

During the years when Bolshevism was anathema abroad it was customary to say that no system which "took the children away from their parents" could be regarded with anything but horror by any decent-minded American People who talked like that, as almost every one did, failed to realize that in the case of Russia it was not a question of taking the children away from their parents but of enabling hard-working mothers to get a little leisure from their children a measure of care and training and medical supervision, not to mention in many cases fresh air and food itself which was lacking in their homes.

BETTER HOUSING

Upward of 90 per cent. of the people alive in Russia to-day were born and brought up in one small room in conditions of squalor and poverty which are almost inconceivable to all save a fraction of native-born Americans. And to-day, either in towns or villages of Russia they do not "take away children from their parents," but instead the State offers a scientific care and treatment of children which the parents cannot themselves provide. There is no obligation to send one's child to a creche or kindergarten, although of course school from the age of 7 is now everywhere obligatory.

But one finds that in the new workers' tenements and the better-managed collective farms the children's creches and dormitories are becoming more and more popular, and naturally enough. The wife, perhaps herself employed, can choose between the old way of leaving the little boy or girl in the charge of an elder child or some neighbour, who is already overburdened with her own progeny and household cares, and the new way of putting the child in a creche, not perhaps overclean or hygienic by American standards, but infinitely superior to the alternative.

It is in these creches, kindergartens and schools, which, as I say, are springing up like mushrooms across the country, that the process of regimentation finds its first and, if the Freudian school is correct, not least effective manifestation. As soon as the children can toddle they are taught to pick their own cups and plates of a certain colour. Each colour group has its own table, and the child thus learns from its earliest thinking period to regard itself as part of a certain group.

Similar methods are employed in matters of sanitation, which seems primitive and even comic to visiting foreigners but is based on a cardinal principle of puericulture—not to mention the training of young animals—that matters of food and sanitation are the lever by which training is most easily achieved.

As the child grows older it is taught to select its garments according to color—the red group plays with the red, the pink with the pinks, the blue with the blues, the yellow with the yellow, and so on. To maintain the wider feeling of solidarity all the color groups work or play together on certain occasions. I do not mean to say that this system is yet universal or even common in Soviet Russia, but it is being extended as fast as circumstances will permit and is unquestionably the foundation upon which Stalin proposes to build his collective State.

As Lenin said and as the Catholic Church said long before him, "If you give me the children for their first four years, I can answer for the future."

YOUNG PIONEERS

The regimentation process is continued in the later years of the Soviet child through the organization of Young Pioneers (Boy and Girl Scouts) with holiday camps, group visits to museums, theatres, and other places of interest In the pioneer stage there begins what might be called a training in civic consciousness The children have already learned to act in groups; now they are taught to act together not only for their group interest but for the interest of something far outside their group, namely, the community itself.

And so it goes on. They leave school and begin work in factory or farm, where the same emphasis is laid upon the virtue of joint effort and the wickedness of selfish aims. From the Young Pioneers they rise into the Young Communist organization, which introduces yet another phase. The Com-Youthers are expected to teach. They act in a sense as Scout Masters for the Young Pioneers, which brings an added sense of responsibility and duty to society. By the time they reach legal majority, or voting age, which in Russia for both sexes is set at 18, the young citizens of the U.S.S.R. have been so thoroughly shaped by the mold of collective regimentation that they find it not only comfortable and natural but absolutely inevitable. Even to-day, after a scant seventeen years, one meets youngsters who simply cannot conceive an individualist system like that of the United States, which sounds to them not only abhorren but unnatural and grotesque.

CLASS ANTAGONISM

For one reason, the youth have been taught from their earliest childhood that the capitalist system of profits "wrung from the worker" is both barbarous and wicked. It has been consistently repeated to them that workers under capitalism are no better than slaves, that strikers are shot down without mercy, that the miserable living conditions of the working populations abroad contrast horribly with the insolence and luxury of bloated millionaires, that individualism means incoherence and economic distress, and that the system of "class justice" in a capitalist State is such that a poor man has little or no chance, whereas the rich who can offer bribes and hire shrewed lawyers to plead their cases are apt to get off scot-free.

To a degree that is hardly realized abroad, Soviet education insists upon the wickedness, tyranny and injustice of capitalism and its lack of true freedom, which the Bolsheviki assert can only be attained in a society where no distinction of class is permitted.

Then too, these Soviet youngsters, it must be remembered, have never known for themselves any of the comforts or benefits that individualism can justly be claimed to have brought to the great mass of people in America. In old Russia, on the other hand, fully nine-tenths of the population were indeed little better than slaves, while the wealth, power, and luxury of an extremely limited ruling class was immensely, and often grossly, developed.

There indeed the contrast between high and low was intolerably sharp and cruel. For the mass of the Russian people the lack of comforts and even necessities, which to a foreigner seems the most shocking feature of present conditions in the U.S.S.R., is greatly mitigated by the fact that they have never known anything better. Because it is a fact that human nature does not miss what it has never enjoyed nor regret something it has never known.

To say that all the older people, especially the unfortunate remnant of the former possessing class or bourgeoisie, enjoy the system under which they are compelled to live, is incorrect, but they form a small minority for which the Soviet leaders care nothing, unless they become unruly or recalcitrant, in which event their punishment is sharp and swift.

IMITATORS OF SOVIET

Whether such a system will succeed, whether if it does succeed it will make for the greater happiness of the greater number, only time can tell. It is however, significant that Italy and Germany, not to mention Japan and Austria, have already adopted it in principle, if not so rigidly in practice, and that in Europe and America itself the tendency toward regimentation clearly is growing rather than diminishing. Perhaps, whether good or bad, welcome or unwelcome, it is an inevitable product of modern life in which the progress of science and industry, the pressure of population and the increase of easy communication have made the old pioneer ways of self-sufficient individualism an anachronism and an impossibility.

SEQUEL TO JUBBULPORE FIRING

Four Privates Sentenced After Court Martial And Discharged From Army

JUBBULPORE, July 29

At a District Court Martial held at Jubbulpore, privates Bernard Cheetham, William Albert Bishop and Robert Hinde were tried on four charges; of absenting themselves from their regiment without permission of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline and committing a civil offence that is, malicious damage to property, contrary to the Malicious Damage Art.

The men were found guilty on all four charges, and were sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for two years, not to be undergone in the United Kingdom to be discharged with ignominy from His Majesty's Service, and to be put under stoppage of pay until each man has made good the sum of Rs. 307-8.

The District Court Martial was the sequel to a sensational shooting incident in an officer's saloon in the railway sattion yard, Jubbulpore, on June, 20 last.

The three men, who were in the 1st Battalion, King's (Liverpool) Regiment, left their unit on Sunday, with revolvers and ammunition in their possession and the civil police had broadcast a warning that the three men were at large, armed, and on the afternoon of the next day, a cleaner in the service of the G.I.P. Railway entered the saloon to clean it, and noticed the soldiers in the saloon, and informed the electrician of the railway.

When the latter went to investigate the matter, he was greeted with revolver firing. A crowd soon collected, the soldiers meanwhile firing at random. An armed escort was requisitioned, and it was intended to remove the saloon from the vicinity of the railway station to an isolated siding. Before this could be done however, the officer in charge of the escort walked up to the saloon and demanded the surrender of the men, which they promptly did.

When the men were searched after their surrender, it was found that their ammunition was exhausted. The saloon inside was found to be badly damaged, the fittings and the furniture having been totally destroyed. Nine empty cartridge cases were recovered from the saloon.—United Press.

Our Baroda Letter

LET RURAL MASSES KNOW SOUND PRINCIPLES

Preparations For Gaekwar's Diamond Jubilee Celebrations

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BARODA, July 29.

Dewan, Rao Bahadur Ramlalbhai H. Desai, reviewing the report on the working of the Co-operative Societies in the Baroda State during the year 1932-33, opines that the policy adopted was one of improving existing societies. What the movement wants at present is that enthusiastic bands of non-official workers should spread "knowledge of sound principles among the rural population"; too often the rural society is regarded as an agency for facile credit while thrift and restriction of expenditure on unproductive objects, which are the main ideas underlying the movement are lost sight of. The fall in agricultural prices continued to dominate the position of the movement. It is suggested two have two assistant registrars for increasing the nature and scope of the movement.

UNWORTHY FELICITATIONS.

The Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Police Training School was held recently under the presidentship of Dewan Saheb R. B. Ramlalbhai H. Desai. He advised the new recruits to be honest and efficient upto the mark to keep the high tradition of an efficient police officer and warned them in mild words against falling a prey to unworthy felicitations.

FORBIDDEN TO BATHE.

Over the signature of Mr. Makbulhusen, Commissioner of Okhamandal District two notifications have been issued in which in one, Muslims are forbidden to bathe in the Holy Tank of Hindus of Beyt Sankhnarayan Mandir and in another restrictions have been imposed regarding Gomati river at Dwarka, in order that the feelings of Orthodox Hindus may not be offended.

MAHARANI MILLS.

The Maharani Mill imbroglio is now at an end and three liquidators are appointed by the court. It is, however, hoped that the liquidators of both the mills will expedite the matter so that Baroda may be slightly relieved from the heavy financial crisis.

The Study Circle has been amalgamated with the Gujerati Literary Association. Fortnightly meetings are held, when views on different literary matters are exchanged amongst members. Baroda is utilizing the presence of Mr. Ramanlal Vasantlal Desai, the prominent novelist, to the best advantage.

NO RAINS.

There is no rain since last 10 to 12 days. The peasants are yearning for it because if such conditions continue, it will be a danger to crop production.

DIAMOND JUBILEE.

It is reported that Baroda is making preparations for celebrating Gaekwar's Diamond Jubilee. It is hoped that a progressive prince like His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda will inaugurate such proposals, as would make others copy them with sincerity of motive and honesty of purpose. The Government of Baroda has put restraint on addresses to officials and discouraged flattery.

ART OF DANCING IN MALABAR

Ragini Devi's Exposition At Simla

SIMLA, July 27.

Ragini Devi, and her partner Gopinath gave two performances of their art last week-end at the Prince of Wales Theatre. They will repeat their show on Sunday next which will be the last.

She and her troupe will leave Simla at the end of this month and after a tour of the principal cities in the United Provinces, they reach Calcutta in the middle of September. She will then proceed to Burma and South India and will sail for Europe to exhibit her art there. Her present intention is to select and organise an All-India troupe which will consist of best musicians and orchestral artistes. It is believed Ragini Devi's project of a continental tour has more or less been inspired by the success of Uday Shankar abroad.

Ragini Devi was quite a success at Simla, having drawn full houses. Her Katha-Kali dance, which has been revived at the instance of Kerala Kala-Mandal, is a testimony to her success in entering into the spirit and spiritual background of the ancient Indian dancing.

Of late Dr. Rabindranath Tagarore has been taking a great deal of interest in this Kerala (Malabar) devotional dancing inasmuch as two of his students from Santiniketan-Santi Devi Ghose and Saradindu Sinha went to Kerala to make a special study of this particular form of art.

It will be of interest to know that Uday Shankar, who is shortly expected back in India, will go to Kerala direct to make first-hand acquaintance with this fascinating devotional dancing, for which Malabar is famous.—United Press.

KIRKEE SPORTS CLUB VICTORIOUS

Madras M. C. C. Results

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 28.

Keen and close contest was witnessed at Chepauk this evening in final of M.C.C. Hockey Tournament, when Kirkee Ordnance Sports Club playing the brightest game of their career scored convincing victory over the Madras United Club by two goals to nil and deservedly annexed the trophy.

The play started at a fast pace and after a spell of even exchanges Kirkee made determined move from the centre and Tyrrell (centre forward) who played an outstanding game for the winners scooped in the first goal of the day within fifteen minutes of start.

Madras pulled together and Gopallan at centre-half opened out several fine moves but their forwards who played so well individually, could not combine to purpose and their attack as a whole lacked in sting. Kirkee maintained steady pressure and Tyrrell once again headed the attack and closing up with bout of fine stickwork, scored a second goal, putting through from close quarters within ten minutes of resumption.

The home side strove hard towards the close and a shot by Gopalan just missed the mark. Kirkee who excelled both in their defence and offence held on stubbornly up to the last minute.

CROWDED HOUSE AT REGAL THEATRE

As anticipated by the prudent film fans there was an unprecedented rush for seats at the Regal during the week-end and despite the fact that the house has the largest accommodation in Bombay, there were hundreds, who had to go away both days disappointed, because they couldn't get in.

If the Box Offices weren't wrecked it was no fault of the crowds that gathered and literally stormed their way into the auditorium; the traffic jam that resulted necessitated special Police arrangements and so far as can be seen these will have to be continued for booking. Is brisker than ever.

The rush is not surprising as anybody who has seen this amazing film will admit. Those who haven't seen it will agree too when they have had what should easily be one of the rare experiences of their lives. The film is extraordinary, unreal in parts if you are the carping sort of filmgoer, but with all that amazingly full of entertainment. There is not a single dull second in the whole of it—from first to the last it is full of incident.

As for thrills—it is just one thrill with crescendoes every few minutes that makes you gasp. Tarzan is an incredibly real personality.

The photography is something to remember, especially the underwater sequences when Tarzan and his charming mate perform the most intricate swimming evolutions that were ever seen on the screen or in the water. The swimming is worthy of two such exponents of this sport as Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. Then there are Tarzan's fights with 76 lions, his terrific battle with a crocodile and an endless series of incidents and adventures each more astonishing than the preceding one; and through it all, running like a streak of golden sunshine, one of the quaintest love stories ever written or lived. Not a picture anyone, young or old, man, woman or child should miss!

Cricket At Okha Port

(From A Correspondent)

OKHA PORT, July 27

A friendly cricket match was played at Okha between Okha Port XI and s.s. "Khosrou" XI, on the Okha cricket ground, s.s. "Khosrou" XI, going in first, scored 97 runs. Splendid batting by Mr. Khojatia who made 52 (unbeaten), and excellent bowling by Messrs. Fansey and Muzumdar were the chief features of to-day's play.

Okha XI commenced game on a perfect wicket and piled up 127 runs in their first venture. Hurricane hitting by Mr J. R. Jadhav who was unbeaten and good bowling by Messrs. Saxty and Berry were the features of the innings. The Okha XI thus won the game.

"RANJI'S" FAREWELL TO LIFE

Broken Heart After Public Rebuke

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The "Morning Post" writes:—

One of the most tragic stories in the history of our Indian Empire—the true story of the death of the late Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, better known as Prince Ranjitsinhji, is the subject of a remarkable despatch from our Special Correspondent.

Hitherto, the full circumstances, which are destribed below, have been known only to a few in India, though the Jam Sahib's death, a week after his speech in the Chamber of Princes had been cut short by the Viceroy, has been the subject of much comment and speculation.

The facts which we disclose to-day show that the death of the Jam Sahib was not a coincidence, as has been suggested in certain quarters, but a consequence.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI.)

Ranjitsinhji, one of the best Princes India has ever known, one of the greatest cricketers, and one of the best friends England has ever had, died of a broken heart.

During the past year it has been widely suggested that his death within a week of his public rebuke by His Excellency, Lord Willingdon, was a coincidence.

The full and terrible story of the last week of his life proves that his death was no coincidence, but a tragedy of slighted loyalty.

Many will remember the circumstances:

On March 25, 1933, Lord Willingdon presided at the Chamber of Princes. As Chancllor of the Chamber, the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar reported on the work of the Indian States Delegation at the Round Table Conference. He confessed that later developments and a clearer scrutiny of the Federal scheme had convinced him and other Princes of its dangers.

The Jam Sahib quoted the opinion of Professor Berriedale Keith to the effect that the safeguards proposed by the Secretary of State for India were valueless.

"I confess," he said, "that these words cause me profound disquiet, for they coincide with certain apprehensions arising from our studies as to the difficulty of the Crown retaining in future any effective sovereignty in India."

CALLED TO ORDER

By this time Lord Willingdon had heard enough. Exercising his power as Chairman, the Viceroy called the Jam Sahib to order, and stated that he did not see the relevancy of personal opinions to the report of the States' Delegation, and observed that this was no occasion for airing views on the terrible dangers of possible Federation.

The Jam Sahib replied that he would not proceed further with the reading of his statement.

All this is common knowledge, and the speech which the Viceroy cut short was published in full in the "Morning Post" on June 28, 1933

"The Princes were quick to note the rebuke which had been given to their Chancellor, and many regarded it as proof of the British Government's determination to stifle any opposition to their policy. As for the Jam Sahib, he took the Viceroy's action as a public slight."

As Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and as a loyal friend of England, he had felt that he "could not evade his duty" to deliver a warning against the dangers of Federation, though, as he added in the undelivered part of his speech, "I should, had I been free to follow my own inclinations, have spoken merely smooth words."

Feeling himself rebuked by the Power he sought to save, from the moment he left the Chamber he lost all desire to live. His friends, who saw him later, were horror-struck at the change in his appearance that had taken place in the space of a few hours.

They were never to see him again. A great gentleman to the last, he never uttered a word of reproach, never voiced an unkind comment even to his closest friend, though he did say that he had finished with politics and would not come to Delhi again. But although he gave no expression of his despair, the iron had entered into his soul. One thing alone gave them a hint of what had happened.

FAREWELL

"Before he left Delhi he met all his friends and took leave of them in terms of the deepest affection and emotion. Then he disappeared from their ken It was only later that they were to know the reason."

On his way home to Nawanagar he made a point of visiting the places he loved best and meeting those of his closest friends whom he had not met in Delhi. They, too, were puzzled by the circumstances and emotion of their meeting.

Reaching his home, his first act was to send for a supply of the holy water of the Ganges and for the removal of the furniture from the principal room of his palace There were ominous orders. His retainers and servants watched him and carried them out with wondering apprehension, because such orders are only given at the solemn approach of death.

A PILGRIMAGE

Then began a pilgrimage round Nawanagar. No friends of whom he was fond, no places which had for him happy recollections no scenes which recalled the great moments of his life were left unvisited. Orders were sent for his favourite perfums and he permitted himself the use of unusual little luxuries. With great pains he made certain that all his affairs were in order, all his obligations discharged. Slowly the truth dawned: he who was about to die was taking leave of life.

"Within a week he was ready to give his last command. A bath of Ganges water was prepared and the room made bare. In the evening it was known that he had a fever. In the morning he was dead . . ."

So passed a great gentleman and one of the best friends that England then possessed.

SHAKESPEARE MORE POPULAR IN ENGLAND

600 People Turned Away At Matinees

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Shakespeare is bombing in England.

Mr. W. H. Savery, the General Manager of the Stratford-on-Avon Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, has stated that the receipts of the theatre are £9,000 up on those of the corresponding period last year.

The box-office takings now average £1.000 a week, and the theatre is paying its way comfortably. The only lament is that the magnificent play-house is not quite big enough.

"We could do with another 300 seats," the General Manager has stated in an interview. "It is by no means unusual for us to turn away as many as 600 people at a matinee."

The new theatre is situated on the banks of the Avon Alongside the old theatre which was burned down. Designed by Miss Elizabeth Scott, it was built at a cost of £180,000 collected by public subscription from all over the world.

The first season of the new theatre opened in April 1932.

"BRITAIN DOOMED"

If She Does Not Arrest Her Low Birth-rate Says Mussolini

A prediction that the British Empire will decline and become subjugated by another Empire if the present low birth rate on Britain continues is made in an article attributed to Signor Mussolini in the "Popolo d'Italia."

The article is based on birth rate calculations published in a London newspaper, which demonstrated that the population of England would be no more than 23,000,000 at the beginning of the next century.

Signor Mussolini says that the figures will make reply to the question whether Britain could maintain her traditions, her wealth and her Empire under such conditions.

"The reply is decisive: No. Territorial aggregation will change with the aggregation of population.

"An Empire possessing so many colonies will face the risk of becoming a colony of God knows what other Empire.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 4, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 17, 1353.
Parsi: Behman 27, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 14m.
Sunset: 7h. 16m.
High Water: 2-15, 14-38.
Low Water: 8-12, 20-53.

MONDAY, July 30.

Municipal Corporation: 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League: Royal Warwicks v. Casuals, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.
Rugby: Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. Cathedral High School, Oval, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 31.

Improvements Committee: 4-10 p.m.
Rugby: Bombay Gymkhana v. Hammers—Cooperage, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 1.

Municipal Standing Committee: 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. and C. I Railway. Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.
Rugby: Hammers v. Royal Artillery, Church Gate Reclamation, 6 p.m.
Lokamanya's Death Anniversary Celebrations: (1) at Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. Sjt. Nariman presiding; (2) at Dadar Doru Hall, 5-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time Signal Indian Selected Hour.
1 p.m. Bombay Market: Available Rates.
European Lunch Time Music.
6-30 p.m. Indian Programme: Our old Gujerati Broadcaster -Himatlal Purshottam sings in two voices, i.e., Male and Female, which he has acquired after a long and patient practice.
7-30 p.m. Radio Hints (in Hindi).
8 p.m. European Programme: Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.
9 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Pro. and Commercial News.
9-20 p.m. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m. "Vaudeville". (A B B C Recorded Programme.) Repeat Performance by request. The Bill includes Anona Winn, Lily Morris, Charles Coborn, Bransby Williams, Alexander and Mose Henry Hall and the B. B. C. Dance Orchestra: The show compeered by Tommy Handley.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin
7-30 p.m. A topical talk.
7-35 p.m. The Scottish Studio Orchestra.
8 p.m. The Old Days—On Board a Training Ship, a talk.
8-15 p.m. The Buxton Municipal Orchestra.
8-45 p.m. Britannia Rules the waves, a voyage down river from Westminster to Greenwich.
9-15 p.m. Experiences in Art, a talk.
9-30 p.m. A sonata recital by John Snowden (violin cello and Marion Keighley Snowdon (pianoforte).
9-45 p.m. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. A topical talk.
10-50 p.m. Gramophone records.
11 p.m. Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra.

"PROBLEM OF READING."

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen a public meeting will be held on Wednesday (1st August) at 9 p.m. sharp at Jamiat's Hall, when Mr. Syed Azimuddin "Munadi" will give a friendly talk on "Problem of Reading".

The CAPITOL

Double Attraction! DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

With GINGER ROGERS NORMAN FOSTER ZASU PITTS FRANK McHUGH
Allen Jenkins, Gregory Ratoff, Edgar Kennedy, Lucien Littlefield
RKO-RADIO Picture

ALSO THE FIGHT FOR THE WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT (BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP)

CARNERA vs. BAER

3 SMASHING REELS 3 with important points in slow motion.

The REGAL
(FULLY AIR-CONDITIONED).

3 SHOWS DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Unprecedented RUSH FOR SEATS on Saturday and Sunday! Thousands turned away which means BOOK IN ADVANCE

More thrilling than any other jungle picture you've ever seen!

TARZAN AND HIS MATE

Johnny WEISSMULLER

THE MIGHTY ADONIS OF THE SCREEN in M.-G.-M.'s Supreme Jungle Thriller with MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN

Free list suspended.

Don't confuse this picture with any other Tarzan Picture.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "The Life of Jimmy Dolan". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Tarzan and His Mate". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Scandals" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Professional Sweetheart". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "King of the Jungle". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "Melody in Spring". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Devil Tiger". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END: "Gun Sundari". Time as usual.
MINERVA: "Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Mysterious Prince". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Gulsanovar". Time as usual
PALACE: "Blue Danube". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD: 'Hurricane Express". Time as usual.
MAJESTIC: "Krishnariun Yudha". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MEETING OF WORKING COMMITTEE OF R. C.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress Reception Committee will be held at the Congress House on Thursday (2nd August) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

B.P.C.C. URGENT MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

LECTURE ON YOGA

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation a public lecture will be given by Mr. Harjivan K. Mehta, joint General Secretary, Indian Section, T. S. in Gujrati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), on "Yoga—Its Meaning and Use".

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday (31st instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Ervad Rustam Dastur Dinshah Meherjirana will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Vahishtaishtis, (Ha 53) strophes 1 and 2.

EXAM. IN HINDI.

The next examination in Hindi conducted by the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, will be held in Bombay on Sunday, (September 9th). The examinations are of three grades, viz., Prathamik, Madhyama, and Rashtra Bhasha.

Those who wish to appear for the same should send in their applications on Sabha's forms (can be had on application) before 5th August 1934. Forms of applications can be had from Hindi School, Napoo Hall, Matunga, between 7 and 8 a.m. and 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects a paper on "Modern Cinema Construction" by Mr. Alex Hague of Pathe Ltd., will be read at the Registered Office of the Institute—The Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library—on Thursday (2nd August) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), when the President Mr. L. F. Shroff, will occupy the chair. The lecture is open to the public.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Ervad Framroze Bode will speak on "Singnificance Of Atash Niyaish".

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Association, if there is a sufficient number of students, will commence this year on 15th August.

Those wishing to join the Class are requested to send in their applications to the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, by 6th August.

A nominal fee of Rs. 5 only will be charged and the course of lectures will last for three to four months. Lectures will be delivered in the evening at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) twice a week in the Hall of the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street. Certificates are given to the successful candidates at the examination.

LOKMANYA'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

Public Celebration At Chowpatty On Wednesday

Under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. a public meeting will be held at Chaupati on Wednesday, (1st August) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the 14th death anniversary of late Lokmanya Tilak.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and Messrs. Abdur Rehman Mitha, Mulraj Karsondas, Miss Safia Somji, Sjt. S. K. Patil and others will speak.

HARIJAN BOYS' SPLENDID PERFORMANCE

Physical Culture Demonstration

The members of the "A" Ward Harijan Vyayam Shala gave a public demonstration of physical exercises and drill in the Gowalia Tank Maidan on Sunday to celebrate the successful completion of Mahatma Gandhi's All-India Harijan Tour.

A large number of visitors witnessed the clever performance of a score of boys of the Vyayam Shala, which was upto the mark in comparison with that of any other Vyayam Shala in the City.

The pyramid formation was quite satisfactory, the boys executing the difficult feat neatly.

Particularly the display of lathi fight in which a young member of the Shala put up a splendid show, armed exclusively with weapons of defence was loudly applauded.

The most impressive item was that of the Musical Drill exercises, which were not only vigorous but in addition, rhythmical.

To the accompaniment of Indian music, conceived in their own unique way, the boys exhibited their skill in going through the exercises without any fault and quite intelligently, followed the various tones with suitable movements.

The function came to a close amid loud cheers of appreciation.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

			H.M.
No. 8	Up	Passenger	5 35
No. 20	Up	Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2	Up	Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10	Up	Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4	Up	Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12	Up	Passenger	14 50
No. 16	Up	Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up	Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

			H.M.
No. 15	Down	Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9	Down	Passenger	8 55
No. 11	Down	Passenger	13 35
No. 1	Down	Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down	Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5	Down	Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19	Down	Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down	Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS FOR RESEARCH STUDENTS.

Applications are invited from students, both male and female, of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community (including all subsections) doing or intending to do real research work in institutions affiliated to the University of Bombay or recognized by Government.

Applications must be made on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the office of the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board at Anand-Kanan, Chaupaty Road, Bombay No. 7.

Applications should reach the Hon. Secretary not later than 31st August 1934.

Students who are already receiving these scholarships have also to make fresh applications.

FACILITIES FOR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Provision Of Special Section In Congress Exhibition

The Secretaries of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh have issued the following appeal to all bodies affiliated to and associated with the Sangh:—

The Reception Committee of the 48th plenary session of Indian National Congress to be held at Bombay in October 1934, has decided to organise "a Khadi Art and Swadeshi Exhibition" at the time of the Sessions of the Congress.

So far as textiles are concerned, the Exhibition is confined to Khaddar only. Mill cloth or any fabric made of mill yarn will not be permitted to be exhibited.

As it was felt that at the present juncture which is absolutely necessary in the best interest of the country that small industries should receive through the Exhibition as much encouragement as possible, the Exhibition Committee has reserved a special section for cottage and small industries where special facilities will be afforded for exhibiting such articles. We hope that your body will induce such persons or institutions as are interested in the development of small industry to take full advantage of this unique opportunity and to communicate immediately with Secretaries of the Exhibition Committee of the 48th Indian National Congress Reception Committee, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

LATE Dr. KAIKHASHRU N. BAHADURJI

Death Anniversary To Be Observed On Aug. 7.

The 36th death anniversary of late Dr. Kaikhashru Nusserwanji Bahadurji falls on Tuesday (August 7). It will be observed at the Allbless Baug with the following programme: Jashan ceremony at 4-30 p.m. After that the Navjote ceremony of a few children of poor Parsi families will be performed. Speeches befitting the occasion will be made. If funds are available the wedding ceremony of one or more poor Parsi couples will also be performed.

Dasturji Saheb Khan Bahadur Nowshirwan Kaikobad of Poona will preside over the functions.

Parsis are requested to help a deserving cause by attending the functions and appreciating the labour of love of Mr. Framroze A. Dubash, who has been organising the functions since 1931, after the death of his brother, late Mr. Hormasji who had continued this work for 31 years during his lifetime. Those who desire tickets for the dinner which will be given at night can get them from Mr. Dubash at Chapsey Terrace Altamount Road.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE

MEETINGS OF SUB-COMMITTEES AT CONGRESS HOUSE

The following is the programme of work of Sub-Committees of the Congress Reception Committee:—

TO-DAY (MONDAY)
Publicity and Propaganda Sub-Committee: 7-30 p.m. (S.T.).
TUESDAY (31ST JULY).
Requirements Sub-Committee: 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).
President's Reception Arrangements Sub-Committee: 7 p.m. (S.T.).
THURSDAY (2ND AUGUST).
Medical Sub-Committee: 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

WHAT CONGRESS R. C. WANTS

"The Reception Committee of the 48th Indian National Congress is in need of the following:—

Typewriters, chairs, tables, cycles and motor cars.

Those willing to give them free or on loan are requested to communicate with the General Secretaries of the Congress Reception Committee.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday (1st August) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when papers will be read on, (1) "Social Organisation of an Aboriginal Tribe", by Mr. B. H. Mehta", and (2) "Notes on a few Modern Charms for Exorcising away Insect Pests", by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

Be Loyal To Congress

FLAG SALUTATION AT WADALA

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, a Flag Salutation ceremony was held on Sunday at Wadala followed by a public meeting.

Mr. L. V. Kondaye, Secretary of the Committee requested Mr Jinabai P. Joshi to unfurl the national flag.

In doing so Mr. Jinabai referred to the fact that they were meeting under the grace of the Government and it was the duty of everyone to see that the circumstances were changed. He also referred to the Congress Socialist Party and its activity and appealed to the audience to follow whatever decisions were arrived at by the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi. He also appealed to make the forthcoming Session of the Congress a success.

NO TRUCK WITH COMMUNALISM.

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami referred to the resignations of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney from the Congress Parliamentary Board. He was of opinion that this was inevitable and, therefore, not at all surprising. There was no need for any one to be sorry, for what had happened because the Congress, as long as it stood by its principles of unadulterated nationalism, could not have truck with communalism of whatever sort.

He said the proper solution of India's problem could only be arrived at by a Constituent Assembly as conceived by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress Socialist Party and which was accepted by the Congress Working Committee.

GUJARAT WORKERS.

Proceeding Mr. Narayanswami referred to the statement of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel before he left for Benares, in which he told the Gujerat workers that they had "no intellectual equipment to discuss" what he called "new ideas and ideals". This reference obviously was to the Congress Socialist Party. The speaker said that it was a poor compliment to the leadership of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel himself after all that had happened during the past many years, that his workers should still have not the intellectual equipment to understand and appreciate what Socialism was and what the Congress Socialists stood for.

Referring to Mahatma Gandhi's reported dramatic gesture to the Congress Socialists at Benares, Mr. Narayanswami declared that the Socialist Party was not afraid to take charge of the Congress Organisations and run them.

The Congress Socialist Party was a Party of the rank and file of the Congress workers. They still constituted the active workers within the Congress. They had no desire to create a split in the Congress.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who took charge of his office on Sunday after his release from the Visapur Jail, made a spirited defence of the Congress attitude and declared that if there was any real Communist or Socialist living in the world to-day, it was Mahatma Gandhi. At a time like this it was not proper that the Congress should be led ino unnecessary controversies regarding the political programme. The supreme need of the hour was unity and he would request the Socialist friends to abide by the discipline of the Congress. He said that he was not against Socialism. It was wrong to say that the Congress was not socialistic. The question was only, how to make it more Socialistic.

He then referred to the forthcoming Session of the Indian National Congress and made a fervent appeal to make the Congress an unparallel success.

Mr. S. B. Mahdeshvar speaking next told the audience how it was open for the workers and peasants to capture the Congress. He appealed to the audience to join the Congress and carry out its progamme.

The meeting then terminated.

APPEAL REJECTED BY SESSIONS JUDGE

Statements "Clearly Defamatory," Says Judge

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, July 29.

The appeal preferred by Sadashiva Anant Biwalkar, who was convicted by the First Class Magistrate at Alibaug on a charge of defation and fined Rs. 100 or, in default, one month's hard labour, was rejected on Friday last by Mr. B.K. Dalvi, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, who held that the allegations were not made in good faith.

JUDGMENT.

The Judge, in the course of his judgment, observed that the complainant, who was a graduate and a rich landlord, and his brother Hari were members of a joint family. In their notice to the appellant, the brothers informed him that the conveyance deed, which he had obtained was bogus and made with the object of defrauding them. In reply the allegations made by the appellant's pleader (that the complainant and his brother had been in the habit of lodging false prosecutions for which they had been sufficiently punished in courts of law, and if they wanted to add to their reputation the appellant had no objection), were clearly defamatory, which fact was not disputed.

The Judge's findings were that there was publication and that the action of the appellant was not protected under Exception 9 of the Section.

That the complainant's brother, concluded the Judge, was ordered to pay compensation (in another case), could never justify the appellant in damning even the complainant's brother as a notorious false prosecutor, much less, therefore, could be on that account condemn the complainant, who held a more respectable position in society.

Mr. B.R. Damle appeared for the appellant.

FULLY CO-OPERATE WITH R. C.

Sjt. Patil's Exhortation To 'C' Ward Congressmen

The monthly Flag Salutation ceremony under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the "D" Ward Congress Committee was performed by Mr. S K. Patil, General Secretary of the Reception Committee, on Sunday morning, at the Congress House.

After the national song and the unfurling of the Flag, Mr. Patil, explained to the audience the significance of the National Flag and the song that had been sung.

FLAG HOISTING AT "C" WARD

A large crowd was present at the Kalbadevi premisis of the "C" Ward Congress Committee on Sunday morning when Mr. S. K. Patil, who was released from the Visapur jail and arrived in Bombay on Saturday evening, performed the Flag hoisting ceremony

In a short speech Mr. Patil said that there were bound to be ups and downs in the national struggle, and asked the people not to be disappointed at the result of the recent struggle. He appealed to the citizens of Bombay to fully co-operate with the Reception Committee and make the forthcoming Congress a unique success.

PATHE

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BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 30, 1934

SUPPORT THE CONGRESS

The report of the resignations of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney from the Congress Parliamentary Board will be received by the country with much regret but not unmixed with a feeling of relief that the Working Committee has refused to comphromise its position towards the Communal Award in very trying circumstances. That position was taken up by the Committee at its last meeting in Bombay after long and anxious consideration and with the unqualified approval of Mahatma Gandhi. The reasons which weighed with the Committee most have often been explained to the public during the last few weeks and have been fully endorsed by many leading Conrgessmen and almost the entire Nationalist Press. They have been set forth concisely once again by the Parliamentary Board in its election Manifesto and will, we are confident, satisfy the voters in general. We regret that they have not sufficiently impressed Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney. But it is certainly a relief to note that the Working Committee, in its anxiety to accommodate these leaders, has not swerved from its Nationalist attitude towards the Award.

National Attitude

Since the resignations may give a fresh lease of life to the controversy on this question it is desirable to elucidate briefly the Congress position. The Congress has neither accepted nor rejected the Award, though it has unequivocally condemned it as being seriously defective from the Nationalist standpoint. This may appear to some as inconsistent, but the inconsistency is only apparent. So far as it is possible for the Congress to mould public opinion it will undoubtedly press for a thoroughly Nationalist solution of the communal problem. But general acceptability rather than logic must necessarily be the decisive merit of any settlement of this problem. And the Congress is pledged to accept any solution which is agreed to by the parties concerned, even if it is defective from the purely Nationalist standpoint. Conversely it will not accept any solution which is not agreed to by any of the said parties. The position is clearly and succinctly put by the Parliamentary Board's Election Manifesto in the following words:

"This Congress claims to represent equally all the communities composing the Indian Nation. Therefore, in view of the division of opinion, Congress can neither accept nor reject the Communal Award as long as the division of opinion lasts. ..... Congress cannot refuse to take into account the attitude of Mussalmans in general, who seem to want the Award. Nor can Congress accept it as Hindus and Sikhs reject it."

The Only Way

This is clear and convincing and the Working Committee deserved to be congratulated on its firmness in not altering its resolution on the Award in spite of intense pressure brought to bear upon it. The Congress, however, realises but too well that mere ignoring the Award is not enough. As the Parliamentary Board's Manifesto points out, "the only way to prevent the untoward consequences of the Communal Award is to explore the ways and means of arriving at an agreed solution and not by an appeal on this essentially domestic question to the British Government or any other outside authority." It is now generally accepted that the best way to arrive at a communal settlement and also to settle the country's future constitution as a whole is through the agency of a Constituent Assembly. It is for this reason that in its manifesto the Parliamentary Board takes its stand first and foremost on a Constituent Assembly both to replace the White Paper by a constitution framed by the people's own representatives and to replace the Award by a settlement agreed to by these very representatives. The success of the Congress in this great programme will be certain if the public support the Congress wholeheartedly both in its election propaganda and its other activities calculated to impress upon Government the advisability of conceding the National Demand as formulated by a Constituent Assembly.

Ban On Communism

Messrs. Tom Mann and Harry Pollit, the British Communists, were prosecuted in Wales on a charge of sedition. They were acquitted. In India, however, they suppress the Communist Party itself. This is the difference between justice in Britain and British administration in India. We do not agree with those Communists who believe in and advocate violence. They can be, as many of them have been, dealt with under the ordinary law. But to the objective of Communism, namely, the establishment of a juster social order, no sane man would take exception, and we cannot help affirming that the notification against the Communist Party is a blow struck against the right of free speech and free association which Britishers proudly claim to be the foundation of British jurisprudence. This, however, is not the first instance of its kind; for the Criminal Law Amendment Act itself constitutes a direct negation of all principles of Law and justice.

This war on Communism was anticipated. Government had felt the Meerut fiasco bitterly and they were otherwise also determined to fight the "menace" of Communism with the wrong weapon. For no weapon could be more foolish than repression. Communism is an out-spoken revolt—call it desperate or violently bitter—against a system of society which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. Its basis is an unceasing conflict to perpetuate poverty, in other words, the class war. To seek to suppress the revolt by force of law is not to remove the fundamental causes of it but actually to confirm their existence and increase bitterness. This is what Government are doing in India, especially when it is remembered that the ban has come almost on the heels of a textile strike and involves also a clear breach of faith in so far as the Criminal Law Amendment Act was meant for a specifically different object.

Commercial Nationalism.

The decision, by a majority of the Nationalist Group, in the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, to adopt a Liberal in preference to a Congressman as a candidate for the Chamber seat in the coming contest for the Assembly reflects a lurid light upon the nature and extent of nationalism in that body. So far as Mr. Subedar is concerned, we wish to make it clear that he will certainly make an admirable representative of the Chamber in the Assembly. We also recognize that he has rendered conspicuous service to the Chamber and the City, especially in regard to the exposure of the methods of the Bombay Development Department. But we are concerned to see that the Chamber sends to the Asembly a representative who will accept the Congress ticket. The decision of the Nationalist Group is, as already stated, by a majority,—not of the Chamber as a whole, nor even of the total Nationalist membership of that body. It is simply a decision by a majority of the Committee members. It is impossible to accept this decision as the considered judgment of the Chamber,—much less of the commercial community of Western India. We have, indeed, every reason to believe that the majority of the Chamber members as a whole are distinctly and definitely of Congress persuasion. This attempt, therefore, by a small junta is only a method of staking a claim, which it may subsequently be impossible for the more genuine Congress following to overthrow. The Congress is, indeed, not so weak in the heart of the commercial community as to be frustrated and defeated by such obvious tactics. But before we make any observations upon the real strength of the Congress following in the Chamber, and the probable reaction of this decision upon the strategy of the responsible Congress leaders, we must point out that the decision actually taken is a clear breach of faith, not only with those members of the Nationalist Group in the Committee who are truly Congress-minded, but with the Congress President himself. The meeting of this group on Friday last was held as an urgent one, without, we understand, even adequate notice to all its members. But even if that consideration is brushed aside, we cannot overlook the fact that there was really speaking no urgency about such a decision at all. In fact, before the Congress President left the city, it was distinctly understood between him and those who spoke on behalf of the Chamber that no decision should be arrived at, as regards this seat, either at Benares or at Bombay, and that the Sardar would advise on his return from Benares as to what was best in the national interests,—to contest, or not to contest, this special seat from a separate commercial electorate. Hardly was the back of the Sardar turned, when these leaders of the Nationalist wing broke faith, called a meeting, made a mock proposal for putting forward Mr. Velji Lakhamsey Napoo,—whose name had never been mentioned by them in all their previous lucubrations and who, it could not have been unknown to the proposers, was unable to accept the honour for personal reasons—and, on his declining, proceeded by a majority to adopt a well-known Liberal as the Nationalist candidate for the Chamber seat. Messrs. Velji and Matani could not submit quietly to this palpable manoeuvre and they have, therefore, sent in their resignations from a group, which would not accept the Congress ticket, and would not even defer their decision till the return of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel How can such tactics be allowed to pass unnoticed?

The only reason that we can imagine influenced the Nationalist section in the Chamber in thus hastening their decision, is the fear they entertained that the Congress would not adopt their candidate and that their candidate would not accept the Congress pledge. More than one act in the past has shown that the Congress following is in a clear majority in the rank and file of the Chamber, though it may not be very vocal; and the Nationalists have obtained a footing at all, not because they have ever really won a pitched battle, or rendered any conspicuous substantial service to the national cause, but because they have always professed to be "nationalists." The moment a test threatened, they have adopted panicky tactics. Without waiting for the verdict of Sardar Vallabhbhai, they have run away from a real trial of strength, as they did on a much less edifying occasion early in 1932.

We are, however, not concerned, in these columns, with the petty squabbles and the inexcusable failings of individual champions of this brand of Chamber Nationalism. We would like all those, who are unconcerned in these manoeuvres, to ponder over the one central fact of India's political situation to-day. The Indian National Congress has always claimed that it, and it alone, represents the mass of the Indian people and that, therefore, any acts or measures, which are taken by bodies from which the Congress has stood aloof, cannot be regarded as binding national policies upon the Indian people. The Indian Merchants' Chamber have repeatedly supported this contention of the Congress,—at least since 1930. The Congress has, for the first time since 1929, revised the policy of self-imposed exclusion from the legislatures of the country and has challenged Government that, if they only dare allow the Congress to function in peace, it would capture an overwhelming majority of the elective seats in the Assembly. The Government have taken up this challenge, dissolved the present Assembly, and dared the Congress to show its strength in the country. The bureaucracy is confident that Congress would either fail to capture a majority of Assembly seats open to election or that the Congress reprtsentatives would lack in the knowledge and experience of legislative bodies that alone could make them at all formidable. It is now for the country,—and every constituency therein which has a right to return a member to the Legislative Assembly—either to make good this claim of the Congress, or to betray the country. We confess we did not believe the Indian merchants, loyal and patriotic, would lead the way to such a betrayal of the Congress.

In these observations, we have deliberately refrained from any comments upon the comparative merits of the Congress and the Nationalist candidates for the Chamber seat. It is unnecessary to attempt, at this stage, to remove the misrepresentation engendered in interested quarters and for obvious motives against any individual candidate,—not only because the parties concerned are strong enough to speak for themselves but also because the personal issue pales into utter insignificance in the face of this momentous issue of national magnitude. For our part, we would demand that every seat in the country should return a Congress candidate, and none but the Congress candidate. For the merchants, at any rate, we would even suggest that the Congress choice should be adopted unanimously, whoever it may be, Mr. Subedar, if he signs the Congress pledge or Prof. Shah who has signed it, if only in vindication of the share the merchants have taken in the Congress movement, and as a pledge and an earnest for future support to the fight of the Indian nation for freedom. There is, for the moment, only one issue before the country, to win Swaraj. All other problems,—social or economic, racial or regional,—must wait until the children of the soil come to command their destiny. In the face of this single issue and while the outsider is watching and gloating over our internal dissensions, and entrenching his own position in consequence, the country has a right to expect that every constituency will do its duty, and make but one choice, that of the candidate accepted and recommended by the Congress. Anything less,—and we betray the Congress, rivet our own chains, and defeat our own emancipation.

WRONG REMEDY

Problems which can be easily solved by far-sighted statesmanship and timely concessions are attempted to be dealt with by methods of force which lead not to reconciliation but only to temporary suppression, and to the alienation of public feeling. An overwhelming section of Indian opinion abhors acts of terrorism and is as keen as the Government is to root out the evil, but it is opposed to lawless laws being made permanent because it is honestly convinced that they cannot eradicate the evil and that they make the task of reconciliation progressively difficult. —"Leader."

OUR : : LONDON LETTER :

The Plan To Oust Indian Traders From Zanzibar Appears To Be Deep-Rooted & Startling Revelations Are Imminent

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 21,
(By Air Mail).

The problem of Indians in Zanzibar, as a result of the proposed decree by the local Government, to which I referred last week, is engaging the serious attention of Indian residents and British sympathisers of Indian cause in this country. News is to hand that the Government of India are considerably perturbed by the decision of the Zanzibar Government to enforce the new legislation on the Indian population of the Protectorate without regard to its consequance on the Indian community. I am told on good authority that even Sir Robert Hamilton, the Liberal M.P., who had stayed in East Africa for over twenty years and had been the Chief Justice in that country, is much moved by the events that have taken place in Zanzibar. It will be remembered that until recently Sir Robert was at the Colonial Office.

Withhold The Decree

As a matter of fact, I am told that when Mr. Anantani conveyed the exact implications of the new decree, it took a pretty long time for Sir Robert to feel convinced that the Zanzibar Government was capable of daring to adopt such a course. But now that he is satisfied with the Indian case made out to him in private conversations by such leaders of Indian opinion as Mr. Henry Polak, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, H. H. the Aga Khan and Mr. B. N. Anantani, it is very likely that questions affecting Indians in Zanzibar will be raised in the House of Commons next week. I understand that on Monday, Sir Samuel Hoare will be asked to define the precise attitude of the Government of India towards the Zanzibar decree. And two days later, Sir Robert may also ask the Colonial Secretary whether in view of the strong feeling created in India and the attitude of disapproval on the part of the Government of India to the Zanzibar decree the Zanzibar Government would be advised by the Colonial Secretary to withhold giving effect to the new decree.

Need For Urgent Action

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who has arrived in this country to spend a quiet life at Hotel Metropole is, I gather, astounded by the events that have taken place in Zanzibar. He is glad indeed, that His Highness the Aga Khan and Sir Robert Hamilton have thrown their weight in support of the Indian case in opposition to the Zanzibar decree. It was learnt on Friday afternoon that Sir Chimanlal has cabled to the Government of India requesting them to accept the suggestion of the Imperial Citizenship Association to depute an official of the Government of India to Zanzibar with a view to investigate the problem on the spot and to offer help to the Indian residents in making a representation to the local Government. It is also stated that H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. B. N. Anantani have also cabled to the Association indicating general agreement with the steps that the Association has taken to secure Indian rights in Zanzibar. The three compatriots are convinced that unless immediate steps are taken by the Government of India, the case of the Indian community in Zanzibar will go by default.

One-Sided Enquiry

The consensus of opinion here is that the grounds on which the Land Alienation Decree has been promulgated in Zanzibar are absolutely untenable. It is asserted that the enquiry into the indebtedness of the Arabs which was carried on by Mr. Strickland in 1932 was decidedly one-sided. The spokesmen on behalf of the Indian community here maintain that if given opportunity Indians were prepared to prove that their money-lending business in Zanzibar has created a most beneficial effect on that country during the last 150 years. It has also been made clear to the India Office and other authorities that there has been a fair division of activities in the economic life of Zanzibar by way of supply of capital by Indians, land by Arabs and labour by the natives. Any interference, therefore, with the existing conditions is bound to create a most disastrous effect on the economic life of the country.

Plan To Oust Indians

The plan to oust Indians from Zanzibar appears to be deep-rooted and startling revelations of the whole plan are imminent. The British merchants from Mincing Lane, London, who are interested in the clove trade, I understand, are also of the opinion that the proposed centralisation of all export in one Government agency to eliminate Indians will result only in diverting the trade to Madagaskar, a competition from which place has already created certain amount of havoc. It is, therefore, very necessary that the Government of India should insist on sifting all available evidence and should depute one of their competent officials to Zanzibar to carry out such a mission. It is suggested that the interval between now and the rising of the

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

MISREPRESENTATION

Sir Homi Mehta's letter to the London "Times" is an instance of misleading officiousness which is indulged in by unrepresentative Indians and encouraged by Governments both in England and in India. India certainly knows Mr. Churchill as an arrogant Imperialist but Sir Homi Mehta deliberately misrepresents Indian feelings as regards Lancashire. India regards the Mody-Lees Pact as a betrayal in favour of Lancashire. More, India does not find anything in the White Paper which justifies the assumption of goodwill as the basis of mutual relationship. The White Paper is regarded by India as an attempt to perpetuate British domination over this country. And it is neither honest nor straight forward to suggest that it is acceptable to India. It is not the Die-hards alone who are helping England "to lose India as she did America and Ireland."

KAMALADEVI'S CASE

It is not quite surprising that the Madras Government should be illogical enough to keep Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya in continued incarceration. She was arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act but tried and convicted under the security sections. Proceedings, that is to say, were taken against her for being connected with an unlawful movement. That unlawful movement having been withdrawn and Government themselves having taken official cognisance of that withdrawal, where is the logic in keeping a Congress leader in prison lest she might act in furtherance of that non-existent movement? Government might as well have maintained the ban on Congress organisations and sent all Congressmen to jail for the sake of security against the Civil Disobedience Movement. The Law Member of the Madras Government ought to think again and think logically. As to his reported amazing demand for an undertaking of "good behaviour," the less said the better.

THE SEVA DAL

The Hindustani Seva Dal was an all-India volunteer organisation working direct under the Congress. Indeed, it was formally and actually the volunteer organisation of the Congress with a member of the Working Committee in charge of it. It was declared illegal along with other organisations including the Working Committee. But it has not been de-notified yet. Why? Sir Harry Haig has, unfortunately, laid down his charge as Home Member; otherwise he might probably have treated the country to some hair-raising dangers likely to result from lifting the ban on the Hindustan Seva Dal. But on second thoughts we cannot imagine that the organisation is sufficiently qualified to be condemned as "revolutionary" and violent, if only because its distinguished and energetic founder is going about the country as a free man instead of being confined in some distant jail as "a State prisoner for having indulged in "very violent activities." We, therefore, come back to the same question: Why does the ban on the Hindustani Seva Dal continue while it has been withdrawn in the case of the Working Committee? Perhaps Sir Henry Craik, the new Home Member, will oblige.

INDIGENOUS QUININE.

It is not often that a purely business organisation like the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay deals with a question regarding public health. But this Chamber's representation to the Government of India on the subject of combating malaria is due largely to the fact that the economic loss alone caused by this disease on account of its impairing the efficiency of the masses is estimated officially at between 26 and 31 million sterling a year. It is also based on the fact that Government do not do their duty in ensuring an adequate supply of quinine in the country. Government will do well to give full consideration to the suggestions of the Chamber calculated to increase the indigenous supply of quinine of good quality. By doing so they will not only develop a useful industry but will also do much to promote public health.

The "Sanatanist" version of the reception to Gandhiji at Benares says: "In spite of the inclement weather and rain, a mass procession with black flags started at dead of night at 1 a.m....."

Not only on our own behalf, but also on that of confrere Kanaihyalal Vakil, we pay our humble tribute to the "Sanatanists" for their sense of artistic realism.

* * * *

They may have failed to hurt the Mahatma's prestige and his campaign. But they most emphatically could not have chosen better conditions, time and what is called 'atmosphere' to honour their Ghost of Untouchability.

* * * *

"The acquittal," says the "Daily Herald" of London, "of Mr. Mann and—by implication—Mr. Pollit should be a salutary lesson to the 'authorities.' This country is neither Germany nor Japan."

Of course not.

Nor is it India either.

* * * *

The Home Member of Madras is reported to have asked Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya for an undertaking of good behaviour.

Probably the poor fellow didn't know that the lady prisoner never aspired to Home Membership nor even to a Ministership.

* * * *

A Government of India Gazette announces that Sir Henry Craik has "taken upon himself the execution of the office as Home Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council....."

We anticipated some such thing, but isn't "execution" a bit too strong and exaggerated?

* * * *

Our "alter ego" wants to know why the Hindustani Seva Dal remains notified and hopes that Sir Henry Craik will oblige with an answer.

We expect he will. Indeed, Sir Henry has got the opportunity to out-Haig his predecessor at the very beginning of his new career.

Sir Harry Haig urged imaginary actualities in the case of the Red Shirts, Sir Henry Craik should imagine urgent potentialities in the case of the Seva Dal.

* * * *

Mr. Dumasia deserves, we insist, an adequate recognition of this great service, not only to the Empire, but to the whole universe.

Modesty might induce reluctance, but Mr. Dumasia must be pressed to have a talk about it with——the Aga Khan.

* * * *

Reuter informs the world that (1) Mr. MacDonald is following the Austrian situation very closely; (2) is in daily communication with Whitehall and (3) there is little likelihood of his cutting short his holiday.

Item (1) is intriguing; (2) is a little surprising but (3) is definitely superfluous.

* * * *

"I owe my position to-day to loyalty."

—Sir Md. Usman.

This is what is called explaining the obvious.

* * * *

The Austrian Cabinet has accepted Herr von Papen as the German Minister to Vienna.

The arrangement is likely to prove beneficial to both countries and definitely more than beneficial to von Papen himself.

* * * *

"Ah, so you are a De Vere? Are you related to the De Veres of Mayfair?"

"I am a distant relative," answered the poor person.

"Oh, and how distant?"

"As far as they can keep me."

* * * *

A long rigmarole on the dangers of Communism with a tentative reference to Congress Socialists appeared the other day in the "Times of India" as a despatch from its all-knowing—by the grace of the gods—Simla correspondent.

This was followed by Bori Bunder Minor with an equally long rigmarole on "Communism" and a suggestion that the Congress Socialist Group "represents the flying column of Communism" and "it derives its inspiration from Moscow and its programme from that of the Fourth Internationale."

All very bright and interesting—although we should like to know—more about this "Fourth Internationale."

But what are they up to? We don't mean, of course, Communists, Congress Socialists, or our Anglo-Indian confreres.

* * * *

When a mistake is not a mistake:—

"There is not much hope of any substantial improvement in the position of

—SIR CHIMANLAL SETALWAD."

—Delhi Paper.

Resignations And After

NO PLAN SETTLED YET BY MALAVIYA & ANEY

Definition Of "Swadeshi" Under Discussion By Working Committee

BENARES, July 29.

The Working Committee resumed its sitting for the fifth time this morning to finish the remaining items. Till yesterday the debate was totally engrossed by the Communal Award question. The members tried their utmost to avert the present crisis and present a united front against the Government, but failed to effect reconciliation. The position of the Congress has been rendered critical by the resignation of Malaviyaji and Mr. Aney.

Pandit Malaviyaji interviewed by the "United Press" at his residence said sorrowfully:—

"I have nothing to say at this stage."

Mr. Aney was then asked about their future programme and whether they would participate in the Congress elections, or conduct separate election campaign under the auspices of the Mahsabha, or whether they were going to form any Nationalist Party and what would their attitude be towards the Congress, said:—

"Nothing has been settled. Information received from other sources says that an election campaign under the Mahasabha is going to be started shortly. The election is based upon the rejection of the Communal Award."

The Working Committee adjourned at 11-30 a.m. and will sit from 3 p.m. again. The question under dicussion was the definition of Swadeshi.

The Socialist resolution is so far untouched. It is probable that it will be taken up this evening.—United Press.

PT. MALAVIYA ADAMANT

CONGRESS CAMP
BENARES, July 28.

"Now that Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney have definitely broken away from the Congress Parliamentary Board, what will they do?" is the question discussed in political circles. It is surmised that the Pandit will join hands with Hindu Mahasabha leaders and fight the forthcoming elections on that ticket, so that his party may, without any reservation, attack the Communal Award. It is said, that in respect of all other matters, he and his followers will join hands with the Congress Party in the Assembly.

Hindu members of the Assembly now in Benares will, it is stated, see Pandit Malaviya shortly and fix up their terms with him in view of the elections.

END OF SUSPENSE

While the resignations of these two leaders are generally regretted by the members of the Congress Parliamentary Board, it is pointed out, that now both sides know where they stand, they can go on with their work without any of that suspense which has characterised the progress and work of the Congress Parliamentary Board since its Bombay meeting.

PANDIT ADAMANT

The Parliamentary Board will now go on with it work of selecting candidates and issue the manifesto without any delay, so that the Board will have sufficient time to prepare for the forthcoming elections.

At to-day's meeting of the Board, it is stated, every earnest attempt was made to accommodate Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney and Mahatma Gandhi was even prepared to give freedom of conscience to these leaders in respect of voting against the Communal Award in the Assembly, if and when a resolution on the subject was brought up.

But the Pandit, it appears, was adamant that such freedom should be granted to all Hindu members of the Congress party and that that point should be made clear in the manifesto. This, the Board as a whole was not prepared to do, and hence there was no other course but to allow the Pandit and Mr. Aney to break away from the Board.

C. P. BOARD RESUMES SITTING

Election Question Under Discussion

BENARES, July 29.

The Congress Parliamentary Board resumed its sitting at 8 a.m. to discuss the election question and adjourned tid 9-15 a.m.

The Parliamentary Board met again and concluded its sititng.

The Selection Committee meets at 2 p.m.—United Press.

SIND MUSLIMS URGE SEPARATION

Minorities Will Enjoy All Safeguards

KARACHI, July 29.

The Sind Muslims' unanimous stand for the separation of Sind was voiced by representative Muslim leaders from all parts of Sind, including the Sind Members of the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislature at the largely attended Sind Separation Conference. Sir Ghulamhussein Hidayatullah presiding.

The Conference passed resolutions demanding the constitution of Sind as a separate Province, simultaneously with the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in India.

The Conference also passed a resolution recording its deep sense of regret at the misleading and baseless allegations made against the Sind Mussalmans by anti-Separationists solely with a view to create obstacles in the way of separation of Sind.

Repudiating the accusations levelled against the Muslim community, the Conference declared that the non-Muslim minorities in Sind shall enjoy the same safeguards, which are applicable to minorities in various provinces in India and conveying its assurance to the whole of India that the general condition of the people in Sind including the minorities was bound to be better under a separate province of Sind than it is under Bombay's administration to-day.—A. P. Special.

MARIE DRESSLER PASSES AWAY

(SPECIAL CABLE)
SANTA BARBARA (California) July 29

Death has occurred of Marie Dressler, the famous film star.—Dressler, the famous film star.

RIOTS AT KOHLER

Heavy Casualties Sequel To Clash Of Strikers With Troops

MILWAUKEE, (Wisconsin), July 28.

Kohler known as America's model industrial village was the scene of fierce riots between special constables, armed shotguns and strikers resulting in the death of one striker and injury to forty others.

The Sheriff requested the help of national guards, and a detachment of troops was despatched to the town.—Reuter.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR HARIJANS

All India Sangh's Scheme For Circulation

BENARES, (Congress Camp), July 29.

The meeting of All-India Harijan Seva Sangh concluded this afternoon when it decided to circularise a scheme for an Industrial Home for Harijans at Delhi with provision for training workers. Mahatma Gandhi addressed the meeting for nearly half an hour, and explained the significance of Harijan work. He is reported to have said that the Harijan work should be carried on in a religious spirit. Regarding the constitution of the Sangh Gandhiji suggested the present basis of nomination of donors should be continued for sometime to come as the constitution is based on an elective principle unsuitable for Harijan work.—A.P.

'MAC' WATCHES AUSTRIA

But There Is No Likelihood Of His Cutting Short His Holidays

LONDON, July 28.

The arrival of H. M. S. Cruiser "Dragon" at Barharbor Maine has given rise to the rumour that she was despatched expressly to rush home Mr Macdonald in view of the European situation.

The Admiralty explains that the "Dragon" is on normal summer exercises, and her arrival at Barharbor is not a secret and has no connection with Mr. MacDonald's presence at Halifax, Novascotia.

A message from Halifax says that Mr. MacDonald is following the Austrian situation very closely and is in daily communication with Whitehall, but there is little likelihood of his cutting short his holiday.—Reuter.

SAVED SOUL OF AUSTRIA

Glowing Tributes To Dr. Dollfuss

(Special Cable).
VIENNA, July 28.

A Striking eulogy to Dr. Dollfuss was paid by President Miklas in a speech from Rachaustrasse. He said Dr. Dollfuss saved Austria from losing her soul and thus prevented Austria from becoming the battle-field of Europe and from final extinction in the Central European chaos.

He not only saved Austria, but also the peace of Europe and sealed these acts with his blood as a martyr of Austrianism.

The body of Dr. Dollfuss was laid at rest at the Heitzing cemetery beside the infant daughter who died two years ago. Dr. Dollfuss last week laid a wreath on her grave. The other two children who are still at Riccione, ignorant of their father's death, went on a speed-boat excursion.

Never was a funeral held in a tenser atmosphere created by the rumour that the Nazis would attempt a last throw to wipe out the President and the whole Cabinet. Even Howitzers and anti-aircraft guns were in evidence, and a policeman or trooper was stationed at every window whence bomb might be thrown.

AUSTRIAN GOVT. CASUALTIES

VIENNA, July 28.

It is officially stated that total casualties among Government forces fighting throughout Austria are 78 killed and 165 wounded. The Nazis estimate they have 200 dead.—Reuter.

'ARMED FUNERAL'

Parents Of Dead Chancellor At Cathedral

(Special Cable).
VIENNA, July 28.

A simple country couple looking old, and worn, knelt unnoticed in one of the front benches of St. Stephens Cathedral during the funeral of the late Dr. Dollfuss.

They were father and mother of the dead Chancellor.

Cardinal Innitzer performed the consecration ceremony, while aeroplanes circled overhead drawing long black streamers across the sky. Machine guns and armed troops guarded every yard of the route, while police and armed rifles were stationed inside and outside the cathedral.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE

No Intention To Interfere Says Hitler's Henchman

BERLIN, July 29.

While the German Government welcomes the Parliamentary elections in Austria as a means of restoring order and burying party strife it has no intention of pressing its claim, declared the spokesman who is in close touch with Hitler. This is interpreted as an authoritative exposition of the German attitude with reference to the future of Austria. The spokesman emphasised that Germany had no intention of interfering with Austria's internal affairs and added that they desired to live on brotherly terms with the Austrian people and hoped that the new Austrian Government would adopt a similar attitude.—Reuter.

WINNER FOR 3 SUCCESSIVE YEARS

(Special Cable).
WESTERN GAILE, July 28.

Jack McLean, the Walker Cup player won the Scottish Amateur Golf, Championship for the third successive year, beating William Campbell 3 and 1 in 36 holes final.

AGREEMENT SIGNED

Clearing House For Fanco-German Trade

MONTHLY PAYMENTS ENSURED

PARIS, July 28.

The Franco-German trade agreement is signed at Berlin. It is understood that the new treaty will institute the principle of clearing-house for Franco-German trade, ensuring monthly payment of service, Dawes and Young Loans.—Reuter's Special.

JAM SAHEB-WILLINGDON EPISODE

Mr. Dumasia's Refutation In "The Times"

LONDON, July 28.

Mr. Naoroji Dumasia, M.L.A., in a letter to "The Times" refutes the suggestion that Jam Sahib felt so keenly the act of Lord Willingdon in not permitting him to air his view antagonistic to the Federation in the Chamber of Princes that he crumpled up by the blow, and returned home to die.

He points out the Jam Sahib long before the episode was very poor in health. In politics as in sport he played the game. Between the Jam Sahib, his heir and Lord Willingdon there had been deep friendship which was an unrefutable evidence. His heir does not believe the absurd story circulated to discredit the reform and bring Lord Willingdon into disrepute.—Reuter.

LONG-DISTANCE GLIDING RECORD

BERLIN, July 28

A new world long distance gliding record of 233 miles was established by Heinrich Dittmar during competitions at the Rhoen mountains. The Flight occupied six and half hours.—Reuter.

FALL IN WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION

ROME, July 28.

The International Institute of Agriculture estimates the production of wheat in Europe in 1934 will not attain fortymillions metric tons, compared with forty-seven millions in the last year. Russia has a slight export margin, but the United States' poor harvest is sufficient to meet only internal requirements. The world production will be appreciably smaller than in last year. Consequently, surplus stocks will be largey reduced.—Reuter.

ASTRID SURVIVORS' TALE OF WOE

SYDNEY (Novascotia) July 28.

After drifting for four days in the Atlantic in the open boat with a quart of water and dozen biscuits, five survivors of Schooner "Astrid" reached here in a tug which picked them up at 80 miles from the coast.

Nine men are missing. The Rescued persons say the "Astrid" sunk by an explosion in the engineroom.—Reuter.

ITALIAN NAVAL EXPERT IN LONDON

RUGBY, July 28.

Captain Raineri Biscia, Italian Naval Expert, who is arriving in London this evening will on Monday have conversations with the Foreign Office and Admiralty officials.

The object of his visit is to prepare for more formal naval talks in relation to the next year's Conferences which are to take place in Autumn.—B.O.W.

GREATER LONDON GOES DARK!

Failure Of Electric Supply Dislocates Traffic

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, July 29

One of the most extensive electricity failures in history has occurred in a considerable area of the Greater London and home counties in the morning

Places as far apart as Croydon Cambridge and South End were affected. Thousands of private houses and public institutions were deprived of electricity for varying periods. Trams in many parts of North London were brought to a standstill and traffic was temporarily disorganised by the failure of traffic indicators.

Supply in most cases was restored after an hour.

MAULANA A. K. AZAD

Elected Ag. President Of C. P. Board

CONGRESS CAMP, BENARES, July 29.

The Parliamentary Board after two hours' deliberations concluded its work after electing Maulana Abul Kalam Azad as Acting President in the place of Pandit Malaviya and passing finally the election manifesto as drafted by Gandhiji.

The selection committee meets at two this afternoon to select candidates from the forthcoming elections.

The Board filled one of these vacancies and has kept the other two in suspense which will go to a Frontier Muslim and a Sikh. As far as Pandit Malaviya and Aney seats on the Board are concerned it appears they will be filled by the nomination of two members of the Working Committee.

The Board also passed a resolution regretting the resignations of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney.

The Working Committee has commenced its session now, and is commenced its session new, and is understood to be considering a draft resolution regarding the attitude of the Committee towards the Socialist Party.—A. P.

WHY THEY SHOULD GO TO LEGISLATURE

Mahatma's Impassionate Plea To Capture Them

CONGRESS CAMP, BANARES, July 29.

It is understood that in the course of discussion of the Manifesto of the Parliamentary Board at a joint meeting of the Working Committee and Parliamentary Board, Gandhiji made an impassionate speech in support of the Manifesto.

He wanted to remove one misapprehension about the Congress Parliamentary Board. He had come to the conclusion that the Parliamentary mentality had come to stay in the Congress. It was no longer a question of obstructionist policy alone of the old Swaraj Party. The Parliamentary Board's idea in contesting the elections was to go to the legislatures and to remain there for the rejection of the White Paper, convening a Constituent Assembly, repeal of oppressive laws, and carrying out contructive programme and other national activities of the Congress to the extent to which opportunities were available.

SWARAJISTS' GOOD WORK.

Referring to the work of the old Swaraj Party, Gandhiji is reported to have said that he felt satisfied that they had rendered a good account of themselves in the legislatures. There was not a single speech of Pandit Motilal Nehru of which the nation need be ashamed. They had produced a good moral effect.

Answering a question whether Congressmen may not be in the minority, Gandhiji said that while hoping for a majority he was willing to concede that they may be in a minority, but all depended on the personnel of the minority.

Referring to Mr. Satyamurti he said that even if he were in a minority of one he (Gandhiji) was confident that he would give a good account of himself. Congress was also learning by experience as Government. Several things in connection with civil disobedience and other matters might not have happened, as they had happened, had Congressmen been in the Legislatures. He was confident of course that Congressmen would come out of the Legislatures if they were called upon to do so by the Working Committee or the Congress, but he did not believe in calling them out unless there was a supreme need for the same, and Congressmen in the Legislatures had voluntarily agreed to the course. Even if civil disobedience was to be restarted the Congress might not call Congress members of the legislatures to come out for, after all, even if a crore of Indians offered civil disobedience they could easily spare about 1,000 Congressmen for work in the Legislatures.

DEPRIVING GOVT. OF EXCUSE.

Congress would be able to deprive the Government of that excuse.

To-day the Government was enacting repressive measure after repressive measure, on the lines of the Bengal Act recently passed by the Assembly, and claiming before the world that they had the support of the elected members of the Assembly for the proposal. The

In conclusion he said that the manifesto was to be issued by the Congress Parliamentary Board for work in Legislatures, subject to control of the Congress in matters of policy which would be laid down from time to time.

After the speech which produced a profound impression it is stated that the manifesto was practically unanimously accepted.—A. P.

C. P. B. CALL TO VOTE FOR NATIONAL DEMAND

(Continued from page 1.)

the political parties, albeit very powerful. Time will show what the position of the Congress is in the country. The votes at the forthcoming elections also may show it somewhat. But it is clear that the Congress must not frame any constitution only to be rejected by Government.

INFALLIBLE ALTERNATIVE.

The Working Committee has, therefore, as stated above suggested an infallible alternative—a Constituent Assembly to be elected on the basis of adult suffrage or as near it as may be. We know such an Assembly can be convened only by agreement between the governing powers and the people unless it be after a successful revolution. We have in contemplation the former. We do not despair of its acceptance if the electors choose their representatives in the forthcoming elections with a clear mandate that the Constituent Assembly is the only alternative to the White Paper. The existing franchise is narrow and, therefore, not truly representative of the masses. The constitution of the Assembly is further such that members elected by the people cannot play an effective part in it. Nevertheless, if the verdict of the electorate is unequivocal, it cannot be flouted.

NO SMALL GAIN.

If the voters reject the White Paper and insist on the Constituent Assembly, it will no longer be said by the British bureaucracy that the people are quite satisfied with the methods and measures of the British Government and whatever they plan for them. It will be no small gain to have the illusion dispelled. Every vote for the Congress candidate, that is for the Constituent Assembly in place of the White Paper, will be a help to clear the atmosphere. We hope that all communities will unite on this simple issue.

PARTY'S OBJECTIVE.

This rejection of the White Paper and acceptance of the Constituent Assembly are not all that Congress representatives will attempt. They cannot be unmindful of the reactionary legislation passed during the past few years, unhappily often with elected members' votes. Nor can they be unmindful of the way in which the non-violent struggle for liberty was met by ordinances of extraordinary severity, of the great sacrifices of thousands of Congressmen, including many women who wen to prison, suffered privations and lathi charges and submitted to heavy fines and confiscation of property. It will be the duty of those Congress candidates who are elected to press for restoration wherever possible and repeal of repressive laws and of ordinances now called Acts of the Legislature. The extraordinarily drastic methods adopted towards Congress organisations in the Frontier Province will demand their special attention. It will also be their duty to demand an impartial scrutiny of methods adopted by the Government in the Assembly for the purpose of meeting terrorism and take measures to give effect to public opinion with regard to them.

REAL WORK OUTSIDE.

The Congress Parliamentary Party will miss no opportunity of rendering such national service, be it small or great, as is possible through the Legislatures. We are fully aware that the powers of the Legislatures, Provincial and Central, are small and the nation must make an effort outside them for the realisation of its goal of Complete Independence. The constructive programme of the Congress, the successful prosecution of which alone can make our demand irresistible, can most effectively be carried on only outside the Legislatures. But there are matters which can only be dealt with through the Legislatures and which will engage the attention of the Congress Party.

ECONOMIC POLICY.

In order to end the exploitation of the masses, political freedom must include real economic freedom for the starving millions. The economic policy of the Party will, therefore, be in accordance with the Fundamental Rights and the Economic Programme contained in the Karachi Resolution of the All India Congress Committee.

The Board, therefore, appeals to voters to show unmistakably that they stand for the Congress methods and objective and that they condemn the present bureaucratic rule and its methods.—A. P.

FLIES ELEVEN MILES UP

Stratosphere Balloon Comes To Grief; Occupants Of Parachute Safe

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
WASHINGTON, July 28.

The Stratosphere balloon descended at Holdredge, Nebraska. The Gondola is reported to have been wrecked. All occupants parachuted safely when the balloon collapsed at a height of 700 feet.

(An earlier message from Rapid City (South Dakota) stated that the Stratosphere balloon reached 57,000 feet, when its bag ripped underneath. She suspended and was unable to descend.)

MAHATMAJI PRESENTED WITH PURSE OF RS. 2874

Tales Of Woe Of Harijans Told

BENARES, July 29.

Mahatmaji met the Harijan Workers of Gorakhpur, Ballia, Azamgarh, Muttra, Ghazipur, Jaunpur.

The workers of Ballia presented Gandhiji with a purse of Rs. 501, Azamgarh Rs. 111, Gorakhpur Rs 1,021 Muttra Rs. 1,000, Ghazipur Rs. 201, and Jaunpur Rs. 60.

Several questions were put to Mahatmaji by the workers, and proper replies were given to all questions by Mahatmaji.

Then tales of distress of Harijans concerning water, sanitation etc. and several other grievances were told. Mahatmaji gave a patient hearing and assured them of his attention.—United Press.

Even a Small Leak will Sink a Big Ship!

STOP THAT LEAK OF OVER-TAXATION

TO-DAY, in India, taxes make a big hole in one's income. But, YOU can reduce your taxation to a minimum ... you CAN stop the leak of over-taxation ... if you consult Nagindas and Maneklal, the taxation experts.

The pioneers of taxation advisers in India, we have had over a quarter of a century's experience in taxation in this country alone, and are capable of efficiently dealing with any question on the numerous taxes in force to-day.

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INCOME-TAX EXPERTS, Ravelin Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22560.
Branch Office Reid Road, AHMEDABAD.

Benefits Of Meat Diet

AS A DOCTOR SEES THEM

Readers Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have followed with great interest the controversy on "Meat eating" which has been going on in your columns for some time now. Permit me to say that you have done a real service in opening your columns to a serious discussion on a subject that greatly affects the health and welfare of the community. (Since I get the chance of saying so, let me congratulate you also on your wise policy of giving your readers the opportunity of airing their views in your columns. In this respect you are like your contemporary "The Statesman" of Calcutta, the bright feature of which is its Correspondence columns).

Now to our subject. I have remarked that not a single medical man, as far as I know, has ventured an opinion on this question, and yet the opinion of experienced doctors would be most interesting.

In a controversy of this kind, in a country like India where religious beliefs influence so much the habits and customs of the people, one is apt to be biassed in favour of one's own customs and habits instead of the pure scientific merit of the case. With your permission I would like to give my opinion on this question, based on an experience of more than twenty-five years as a medical man practising among all the communities of Bombay, and also on general knowledge gained as an observant naturalist.

First as to general knowledge. It is commonly known that all carnivora are strong, aggressive and courageous. Man has never succeeded in enslaving any carnivora, however small in stature they may be. On the other hand, all herbivora are meek and, however physically strong, are liable to be tamed and put in the service of man.

In the case of human beings the same natural rule holds good. All virile, independent, races are non-vegetarians. From a military point of view vegetarians have proved a failure. They may become good shopkeepers, but never soldiers. Every where meat eaters have beaten and enslaved them. The great thinkers, adventurers, inventors and discoverers in the world have always been non-vegetarians. The boast that the mind of vegetarians is clearer than that of meat eaters does not stand a moment's investigation. On the contrary, one would think that the labour of the stomach to cope with a large mass of undigestible cellulose would make the mind sluggish and the physical activities dull. This is exactly what we see here. Most vegetarians are mentally dull and are given to metaphysical dreams and visionary experiences. This is perhaps how India owes her reputation as a land of mysticism. It would have been a thousand times better for her people to have earned a reputation of valour in other activities than in day dreams. However. . . Vegetarians do not live longer than meat-eaters. They are also not less liable to diseases. Their power of resistance is much lower than that of meat eaters. In cases of infection by virulent diseases such as plague, pneumonia, typhoid fever, malaria, etc., the meat eater has by far a better chance of surviving. I have found the most malignant cases of cancer, sarcoma and other malignant tumours among the vegetarians here. In fact more so than among meat-eaters. Cases of sprue, pyorrhoea, diabetes, arthritis, gout, diarrhoea, dyspepsia and renal diseases are as common among vegetarians as among meat-eaters. Such diseases as sprue, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, excessive flatulence, pyrrhoea, and cancer of the jaw seem to be more common among vegetarians. Contrary to what one would expect according to present theories, there is more high blood pressure among the vegetarians. On the whole, they are a more unhealthy lot. For one thing, meat-eaters are generally not so troubled with disagreeable flatulence, (the bane of the Bania for instance) as vegetarians. The reason is obvious. The intestinal apparatus in man is unlike that of the herbivora. It is also unlike that of the carnivora, but partakes of the quality of both, which clearly indicates that man, whatever might have been his ancestral diet, has long ago adopted himself to an omnivorous regime. In temperate regions, though there are vegetarians, or at least people who call themselves vegetarians, a mixed diet would be more suitable and desirable. In India very few are exclusive vegetarians in the sense that Luigi Cornaro was, that is to say, a strict consumer of nuts, fruits, vegetbles and cereals. Here, people who call themselves vegetarians consume large quantities of milk and ghee which are after all animal products. Let us assume that there is some sentimental objection to meat-eating, where is the objection to eat eggs or even fish? From a social point of view it is absurd to be always making a distinction between vegetarians and non-vegetarians, this alone creates a barrier which many do not seem to realize. On the whole there is more sense and benefit to live on a mixed diet.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D.

II

To The Editor of "The Chornicle"

Sir,—Many Hindu Vegetarians are weak and many are strong; so are Muslims meat-eaters; which shows that it is not meat-eating alone that can make a man strong. We have to find out what it is that makes him weak. We see that people who live simple life, eat moderately, abstain from eating between meals, and work hard or take exercise, enjoy health and strength; and people who live to eat, drink and make merry are weaklings. Moreover, we see stalwarts losing strength, where they live a merry life. At a dinner at a hotel, I saw a stalwart gulping down a potful of jam, heard a companion reminding him of his diabetes and warning him that he was cutting short his life, and the said stalwart saying,—"A short life and a merry one." He did enjoy a merry life, and that cut it 'short.' I have read that before the fall of the Roman Empire, the Romans lived to eat to such an exitent that "Vomitoriums" were attached to restaurants, where they repaired after enjoying a full meal to vomit out to enjoy another. And I have heard that friends, who visited a glutton confined to bed on account of severe colic occasioned by eating sweetmeats, advised him one after another to abstain from sweetmeats. He took no notice of what they said, and appeared to be too weak to sit up or even to open his eyes. A friend observed, "See how weak he has become, owing to good nourishment having been stopped. Let us give him sweetmeat to eat, so that he may get strength." The weak patient opened his eyes, sprang up and exclaimed, "Do you hear what the wise man says? Or are you deaf? Give me sweetmeat to eat, so that I may get strength."

To eat immederately to get strength, people eat a variety of things, and use spices, sour things and alcholic drinks to excite appetite and promote digestion, as if nature were incapable of calling for food and digesting it. So simple is the food on which poor hard working man sustains strength that I was surprised when a strong Bhayaji replied to my question about the food he was eating,—"Plenty of bread and ghee." And he was taking only one meal a day, and enjoying no light refreshments besides plain water. I offer the following prescription to people desiring strength, health and longevity:—

Plain living, high thinking and exercise in the open air.

2. No more than two solid meals a day, and no light refreshments besides milk and sugar, not more than twice a day.

3. No spices, no comethings, no alcohol, no confectionery.

4. "Early to bed and early to rise"; and some good work to do some good words to say, some good thoughts to think.

5. Loving all, hating none, bearing the fruit of one's action, and learning the lesson of it.

6. Chewing one's good food full well and one's thoughts as well.

7. Practising the meditation,—"So adjust your heart that you long for the weal and welfare of all beings."

"He prayeth best, who loveth best
All tings both great and small."

—Yours, etc.,

J. K. DAJI, L. M. & S.

Hill Road, Bandra.

"Cheating In University Examinations"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The recent punishment by way of rustication meeted out to the Bombay University graduates and under-graduates has given rise to certain questions to which the public must receive satisfac-

(Continued on Page 12.)

"In One Year He Has Defied Time & Space"

TRIBUTES TO MAHATMA

"Yaravda Pact Is Greatest Event In History Of Modern India", Says Munshi

"Mahatma Gandhi passed through a fiery ordeal in order to bring about the Yeravda Pact' which to my mind, is the greatest event in the History of Modern India.

Defied Time And Space

Within so short a time as one year he has defied time and space and the demands of health, to carry to the most distant villages his message of hope to those who had been socially submerged for centuries . . . .

A Prophet

This generation has seen with its eyes what centuries have found it difficult to imagine; a prophet by his quickening eloquence reshaping in a year the life of millions."

The above tribute to Gandhiji was paid by Mr. K. M. Munshi, presiding over a public meeting at Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday evening. The meeting was convened by the Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh to thank Mahatma Gandhi on the successful termination of his All-India Harijan tour and for his superhuman efforts to the regeneration of the Hindu Society.

A resolution offering respectful congratulations and profound gratitude towards Gandhiji for his efforts to remove untouchability from the Hindu Society was passed unanimously.

Mr. MUNSHI'S SPEECH

Enormities Committed In Name Of Untouchability

Mr. K. M. Munshi in the course of his speech said:—

We have met here this evening to celebrate the successful termination of Gandhiji's Harijan tour and offer him our respectful congratulations for accomplishing the most remarkable achievement of a remarkable life. Let us for a moment look back at this stupendous feat which Gandhiji has performed during the last two years. He passed through a fiery ordeal in order to bring about the Yeravda Pact, which to my mind, is the greatest event in the history of Modern India. And within so short a time as one year he has defied time and space and the demands of health to carry to the most distant villages his message of hope to those who had been socially submerged for centuries.

We know of Buddha preaching his gospel of "nirwan" far and wide in the course of a long life, and of Peter the Hermit delivering his fiery message of the Crusades across Europe. But no prophet that I know of ever before stirred the heart of so vast and slow moving a society. This generation has seen with its eyes what centuries have found it difficult to imagine a prophet by his quickening eloquence reshaping in a year the life of millions.

FIGHTING TERRIBLE MONSTER

We are too close to the event to appreciate its magnitude. Gandhiji, alone, has been fighting a terrible monster which has held India in his grip for centuries. Untouchability has deprived crores of human beings of the right to move freely, to associate on equal terms with others, to worship the same gods, to be given a bare chance of life, which we would be ashamed to deny even to a dog. The social injustice, which untouchability has perpetuated, is criminal, irreligious, anti-national, un-Hindu and inhuman.

If you forget for a moment the great issues at stake, nothing. I assured you in the world is more ridiculous than this untouchability. In the temple of Jagannath and many others in North India, members of all castes can approach the idol without polluting it. In the South different castes can be admitted only to different parts of the temple, otherwise the gods will become impure; but some days in a year even the Harijans can enter the temples and yet they can remain pure! In North India if you see a Harijan your purity remains unsullied; but if you go to Malabar and look at certain individuals you suddenly become impure. If a sat-Shudra stands three feet away, you may be as pure as the Ganges; but let him step one millimeter towards you —and there!—your purity disappears!

SERIO-COMIC INCIDENT.

Once the purest of pure Brahmins of Gujrat had arranged for an interesting dinner of sweets. Just before the dinner began a dog came and put its mouth into the vessel in which the 'ladus' were kept. Horror of all horrors! The untouchable dog had polluted maunds and maunds of sweets to which the Brahmins had looked forward with such high expectations. What was to be done? The learned Brahmins met, but to no purpose, the dog on all authorities was an 'untouchable'. The problem was, did the dog's touch pollute the maunds of 'ladus' or not? If the 'ladus' were polluted they would have to be thrown away and there would be no dinner. Up sprang a venerable Brahmin, "Lift out of the vessel", he cried, "a dog weight of 'ladus', 7 lbs. and no more. Throw it into the river. The sin of untouchability will be purged and the rest of the sweets will be fit to be properly lodged in the sacred system of pure Brahmins!" The miracle was performed, and the sweets were purified. An impertinent youngster asked the quesion, "Suppose, instead of a dog, it had been a donkey! how many maunds of 'ladus' will have to be thrown away?"

ENORMITIES IN NAME OF "UNTOUCHABILITY"

I can give you innumerable instances of the absurdities perpetrated in the name of untouchability. If they were not maintained at the cost of millions of sacred human lives if it were not so tragic in their results, they will provide food for uproarious fun!

I have tried to understand Hinduism to the best of my ability. But I confess I have not found it the selfish, arrogant creed which the Sanatanists make of it. It is not a religion that will perpetuate social inquity or deny the sight of gods to men or flourish on the inequality of men. The Hinduism of the Upanishads, of the Bhagavadgita, of the Bhagavat is a world culture built on pure and noble foundation of 'ashimsa' and 'bhakti', of the Idea so beautifully expressed in the sentence, "who sees Me everywhere, who sees all in Me." It teaches the love even for the dumb and the lowly; it knows no racial prejudices and no geographical limitations.

HAS BOMBAY PLEDGE BEEN REDEEMED?

A year ago the Hindus who met in Bombay solemnly resolved that henceforth among Hindus no one should be regarded as an untouchable by reason of his birth. This was a solemn pledge that the community made and solemnly has Mahatma Gandhi tried to carry it out. During the last year there has been scarcely a moment of his life when he did not think of redeeming it with all the power he possessed.

But what about the others? What have the others, who participated in the pact; done to redeem the pledge? No doubt, wherever Gandhiji moves for the moment enthusiasm rises skyhigh, but, when he is gone, the enthusiasm subsides and we hasten to forget that the pledge is as much ours as his. I have noted with deep sorrow that the Anti-untouchability movement has assumed an individual raher than a corporate shape.

I believe firmly in the truth of what Mahatmaji said the other day. He said: "if we do not wipe out the stain of untouchability, Hindus and Hinduism will be wiped out from the face of the earth." I want to end untouchability, because I want to see Hinduism flourish to the end of time. The fate of the Hindu community and of India itself is bound up with the ideals for which India stands. My faith in these ideals is unshakable. I hope for a great India in the future because I believe in the greatness of these ideals. They contain the only challenge to the forces of militant materialism.

THE NEW DAWN.

They alone can furnish the sign of a new dawn when peace and justice will rule over the world. Europe has no other tale to tell except that of armaments, national quarrels and brutal political murders. What ideals except those of India will keep the hope of peace and justice alive? The Hindu community has to be purged of this sin, because India has to be strong enough to save humanity from the grip of the barbarities inseparable from materialistic power. Hinduism purified will be India triumphant; and, then only, will the world be saved.

HIS SUPERHUMAN EFFORTS.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, then, moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay assembled under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh offers its respectful congratulations to Mahatma Gandhi on the successful termination of His Harijan tour throughout India, and tenders to him its profound gratitude for his superhuman efforts for the regeneration of Hinduism by the removal of Untouchability from Hindu Society.

NO MORE UNTOUCHABILITY.

"This meeting further resolves that henceforth amongst Hindus, no one shall be regarded as an Untouchable by reason of his birth and that those who have been so regarded hitherto will have the same right as other Hindus in regard to the use of public wells, public schools, public roads and all other public institutions. This right shall have statutory recognition at the first opportunity and shall be one of the earliest Acts of the Swaraj Parliament, if it shall not have received such recognition before that time.

DUTY OF HINDU LEADERS.

"It is further agreed that it shall be the duty of all Hindu leaders to secure, by every legitimate and peaceful means, an early removal of all social disabilities now imposed by custom upon the so-called untouchable classes, including the bar in respect of admission to temples."

HE HAS KEPT HIS CONTRACT

In commending the resolution for the acceptance of the audience, Mr. Dalvi said that one was reminded of the fateful and terrible days when the Hindu leaders met at the Indian Merchants Chamber Hall to arrive at a settlement, while Mahatma Gandhi was fasting inside the Yeravda jail. Everyone was anxious to arrive at some settlement as a precious life was at stake. The Yeravda Pact was arrived at due to the ceaseless effort of the leaders to solve the problem. Mahatma Gandhi, by completing his one year's tour all over the country had kept up his part of the contract, while nothing seems to have been done by the other signatories to the Pact.

REPLY TO CRITICS.

Continuing the speaker referred to the Untouchability Bills that were coming up before the Assembly this session and criticised the attitude of neutrality adopted by the Government. Replying to the critics who were saying that the Harijan tour of Mahatma Gandhi would not lead to the removal of untouchability and also that his tour was not a success, Mr. Dalvi said that the tour was a success and would lead to the removal of untouchability in the near future. There could not be the least doubt that due to the tour, the problem of the untouchables had been raised to a higher level and the people in general had begun to think about the problem.

REFORM WORK.

The speaker then referred to the work of reform done by the Theosophical Society, the Arya Samaj, Swami Shraddhanand, Messrs Ranade and Gokhale and said that due to Mahatma Gandhi the question of the removal of untouchability was taken up officially by the Congress in 1917 and since then Gandhiji had been incessantly working in that direction.

GREATEST HELP TO HINDUISM

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale in seconding the resolution deplored the meagre attendance at the meeting and said that if those thousands who flocked to have "darshan" of Mahatmaji had done their bit towards the removal of the curse, they would have done a great service to the nation. She said that people should not imagine that their work was over with throwing a few coins at Gandhiji for the great work that he had undertaken. The efforts of Mahatmaji were towards the retention of the eight crores of the so-called untouchables within the fold of Hinduism. Mahatma Gandhi by his Harijan tour all over the country in the face of criticism and opposition had done the greatest help towards the integrity of the Hindu religion for which every Hindu ought to be grateful to him. She appealed to those present to take a vow to do their bit towards the removal of untouchability and work in that direction.

APPEAL TO YOUTHS.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar speaking next said that birth did not decide the status of man in life and it was absurd to suggest that because a man was born of Harijan parents, he remained a untouchable for life. There were eight crores of the so-called untouchables who would be lost to Hinduism, if they were isolated any further. He appealed to the youth of the country who had taken a leading part in politics, to take up the question and work for the removal of the curse from the Hindu society.

TREAT US AS EQUALS.

Mr. Jinabhai Rathod, a representative of the Harijans, joined in the tribute paid to Gandhiji for the great efforts that were being made towards the elevation of his community. He said that Gandhiji had not been working for the Harijans only during the last one year, but had espoused their cause since he returned to India from South Africa. He assured the high class Hindus, that they were not going to get converted to other religions, but requested them to treat them as equals in the Hindu fold.

He appealed for the removal of the differences that existed in the community between the different sections and asked them to be united.

The resolution was put to vote by the President and was unanimously carried.

Mr. Dhirajlal Mody thanked the president for accepting the presidentship and the meeting terminated with cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai."

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Thanks To Gandhiji

At a public meeting held on Sunday evening a resolution offering respectful congratulations on his successful Harijan tour to Mahatma Gandhi was passed unanimously. Mahatma Gandhi has done in one year, what other great reformers failed to do in decades for the removal of untouchability from Hinduism. Gandhiji had fulfilled his part of the contract, what about the others? The above question was asked by some of the speakers at the meeting. There, possibly, will never be an answer to the above question, as very little had been done by the others.

Educate The "Higher" Castes

It was suggested by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale that the local Harijan Board, should take in hand the question of education of the Harijans on a wider scale. If this question is taken up immediately, the local Board under its enthusiastic President, Mr. Mathradas Vossonji, a great step will have been taken towards enlightening the Harijans. The Board also should take up the question of educating the so-called higher classes and bring it home to them, that if the curse of untouchability is not removed, the Hindu Society is in danger of being wiped out. Society with a class of untouchables in it, will never progress and will be a great hindrance to the future progress of the nation.

ARMY ACT AMENDMENT

Select Committee Approves Of Bill

SIMLA, July 29

Without making any material change the Select Committee of the Assembly approved the bill amending the Army Act for creating a special class for officers coming out of the Indian Sandhurst. It is understood that Sir Abdur Rahim wanted to insert a clause in the Army Act with a view to ensure that the new type of Indian officers should have exactly the same status in the Army as British Officers.

The Law Member objected to the proposal on the ground that the relations of Indian and British officers did not come within the purview of the Army Act.

Sir Abdur Rahim, however, persisted in the demand when the Committee agreed to state his desire (which was shared by several other members) in the report which would be unanimous.—A. P.

BENGAL DETENUS FOR DEOLI CAMP

AJMER, July 29

A batch of 25 Bengal detenus who left Calcutta on 25th reached the Deoli Detention Camp yesterday and the escort returned last night.—A. P.

FATHER AND SON IN OPPOSITE CAMPS!

KARACHI, July 28.

A local Congressman Seth Shivandas by name has registered a complaint in the Court of the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, in which he makes allegations against his father.

He accuses his father of alleged illegal confinement, beating and interference in his work as a Congressman. It is said that the father had disowned him for taking part in the last civil disobedience movement.—United Press.

KARACHI TO HONOUR HER MAYOR

KARACHI, July 28.

As Mr. Jamshed Mehta has been Mayor of Karachi for the last 13 years and has tendered valuable service to the City, the Municipal Hall be named after him and his photo hung in the Hall is the text of a resolution proposed to be moved in the next meeting of the Corporation on the eve of Mr. Jamshed's retiring from the Corporation.—United Press.

BOMBAY LADY'S SUCCESS IN CEYLON

COLOMBO, July 29.

The first lady barrister in Ceylon, according to a cable received in Colombo; has passed her final L.L. B. examination, in the Second Class, with Honours. She is a Parsee, her parents having come to Ceylon from India.—United Press.

THEIR OWN MEN THEY DON'T WANT!

Labour Unions Object To Representative In Corporation

KARACHI, July 28.

The Port Trust Labour Union and the Employees Association having just passed resolutions stating that they do not want worker representatives on the Corporation and expressing their resentment at the provisions of the new Municipal Act which requires that the labour representatives should be real labourers. The following is the text of the resolutions.

"In view of the complications and difficulties that arise in the way of the Trade Unions to elect a real labourer as Municipal Councillor on the Corporation under the new Act, the Union places on record its resentment and decide not to participate in the ensuing elections."

A similar resolution has been passed by Karachi Port Trust Employees Association not to participate in the forthcoming elections as a protest and make a representation to the Chief Officer and the Government.—United Press.

U. P. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

BENARES, July 29.

The U. P. Provincial Council's Executive Committee meets at 2 p.m. to-day. The members are. Messrs. T. A. K. Sherwani and Tandon, Mrs. Kamala Nehru, and Messr. Sri Prakasa, Narendra Deo, Sampurnand, Balkrishna Sharma, Srikrishna Paliwal, Hariharnath Shastri, Govind Ballabh Pant, Sheoprasad Gupta, Damodar Swaroop, Sardar Narbada Singh, and Venkatesh Narain Tewari.—United Press.

Kitchlew Throws Light On His Fast

Thinks Of Taking More Serious Step If Necessary

"I decided to undertake a week's fast in order to purify myself and to gain sufficient moral strength to fight the demon of communalism and selfish goondaism.

I hope the step I have already taken will arouse the conscience of all true Congress workers. I am seriously thinking of taking, a more serious step; if necessary, after the termination of my present fast" says Dr. Kitchlew in the course of a press statement.

AMIRTSAR, (By Mail).

"I have been directly connected with the Congress movement for than 20 years of my life, and while staunchly adhering to the principles of the Congress, I have also tried my best in my humble way to assist some other national organisations in the country. I am a staunch believer in national unity and I am doing all in my power to eradicate the elements of Communalism from the body politic of our society", says Dr. Siafudin Kitchlew in the course of a statement to the Press, which he has issued, on being pressed by friends and co-workers.

"During the last few years", continues Dr. Kitchlew, "I have been pained to see that the prestige and dignity of the Indian National Congress is being lowered in the estimation of the people by the "goonda" element within the Congress. Thousands of men and women, young and old, have willingly come forward every time that the Congress made an appeal to the nation for supreme sacrifice. I have great faith in the average worker and soldier of the Congress movement in particular, and the masses in general. They have willingly sacrificed and are still prepared to cheerfully sacrifice their personal interest for the cause of the nation at large, but it cannot be denied that there are some selfish, careerists in the Congress fold and outside it, who are trying to exploit the national movement for self-aggrandisement and personal ends.

GOONDAS AT WORK.

These persons to my mind are very largely responsible for bringing the Congress movement into dis repute. Some ultra-communalists who have nothing in common with the Congress and who have been really the cause of communal strife and have been openly opposing and villifying the Congress are now, while posing to be Congressmen once again, really trying to make the Congress a hotbed of communalism. This element helped by some selfish and ambitious Congress workers is the main cause of "goondaism" which is being exhibited in Congress elections. Such people have been deliberately carrying on false and lying propaganda in the press and on the platform.

DISGRACEFUL INCIDENTS.

"For the last 5 or 6 years. I have been devoting myself to find out a proper remedy for the eradication of this evil. What I personally saw at Amritsar and have read and heard about the disgraceful happenings in other parts of the country taxed my patience and set me thinking. It ached my heart to have seen and heard all that. As a penance for the wrong done to the prestige of the great Congress organisation, for the building up of which the whole country and the Punjab in general and the city of Amritsar in particular has made innumerable sacrifices, I decided to observe a week's fast for the present in order to purify myself and to gain sufficient moral strength to fight the demon of communalism and selfish "goondaism."

CALL TO THE NATION.

"Congress organisation is open to all men and women of the country who are prepared to sign the Congress creed on the basis of four annas franchise. I warn all true congressmen, therefore, to be on their guard and see that the "goonda" element does not get the upper hand, and I strongly appeal to all lovers and sympathisers of the nation's cause to ers cause to assist the real and genuine workers of the Congress to keep the selfish element at a respectable distance.

As for instance, there can be an extreme wing representing the Socialist ideal, as also a moderate or a conservative group, etc. But a party of a group based on personal consideration is unthinkable and should never be encouraged. I our province, parties are formed not on political and economic basis. but solely on personal grounds. This state of affairs should not be tolerated, for it is bound to lead to undesirable results.

We must all remember that the Indian National Congress stands for truth, purity, love and selfless sacrifice. Any deviation from this principle is bound to effect adversely the creed and the good and honoured name of the Congress.

The Congress has always welcomed differences of views among its members. It stands to reason therefore that parties formed on the basic principles of the Congress and political view points, should be encouraged.

"On my release from jail, I made a declaration that I would not accept any office in the Congress for a period of three years. and I made up my mind to assist the national cause by taking direct interest in the village organisation and constructive work as formulated by the Mahatma and the A.I.C.C. I hope I shall be allowed time and opportunity to give effect to my ideas at least in this province.

WHAT NEXT?

"Before concluding I warn the people not to be misled by lying, personal propaganda which is being carried on by certain interested persons. I hope the step I have already taken will arouse the conscience of all true workers and give them sufficient moral strength even at the risk of personal popularity for some time. I am seriously thinking of taking a more serious step if necessary after termination of my present fast, but I promise my friends and co-workers that I shall take them in my confidence before coming to a definite conclusion about it."—United Press.

AKYAB CIVIL AERODROME

Move To Utilise Sanctioned Funds For Its Improvements

SIMLA, July 29.

The abandonment of the existing civil landing ground at Chittagong in favour of a site more suitably situated, for various cogent reasons, is under the contemplation of the Government of India.

The problem, however, requires complete investigation, and it will be some time before a decision is taken in the matter. The Government of India do not, therefore, propose to proceed at present with the execution of the work of grading and draining of the civil landing ground at Chittagong. Funds were provided for this work (Rs. 25,000, including departmental charges) in the budget grant for civil Aviation for 1934-35, with the approval of the Standing Finance Committee.

HOW TO UTILISE FUNDS.

It is proposed that these funds may be utilised, by diversion, towards certain minor works connected with improvements to the civil aerodrome at Akyab, which require urgent attention. These works consist of (i) acquisition of additional land for protection of the landing area, building purposes, drainage and approach road, (ii) provision of an aerodrome office, (iii) a drain to clear the flood water from the building area, and (iv) construction of an approach road and fencing.

As regards the necessity for the above mentioned works, it may be explained that in the past, it has been fully recognised by the Government of India that the improvement of the aerodrome at Akyab is a work of first urgency in view of the increase of the traffic now making use of the landing ground. The minimum requirements of a permanent aerodrome are not available, and while it is not possible at present to undertake the whole of the enlargement and improvement of the aerodrome which will be required, it is necessary in order that the building and protection works enumerated above may fit into the ultimate plan. that certain further land should be acquired now.

PROVISION OF APPROACH ROAD.

The provision on an approach road to the building area is essential. The Government of India have recently posted an aerodrome officer to Akyab to control the aerodrome; and it is, therefore, necessary to provide an office building and lavatories for him and his staff, and for passengers. In view of the fact that it has not been possible to control trespass by unauthorised persons which has reached a dangerous stage, constant complaints having been received in this connection both from the local Executive Engineer and the Aerodrome Officer, the work of fencing the aerodrome is one which should receive attention without delay.

The total expenditure involved in the proposal is Rs. 25,000 non-recurrent during 1934-35, plus departmental charges. The expenditure will be met by the transfer of funds within Demand No. 63—Aviation for 1934-35.—United Press.

A Press Communique issued by the Officiating Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, states:—The revised rules governing the issue of Supply Bills and Telegraphic Transfers cannot be brought into force from the date mentioned in the Press Communique issued by the Controller of the Currency on the 11th June 1934, namely, the 1st September 1934. The existing rules and rates will, therefore, remain in force until further notice."

Transfer From Pusa To Delhi

Site For Agricultural Institute Should Not Be A Matter For Inter -Provincial Scramble, Says Liberal Leader

MADRAS, July 27.

Regarding the controversy about the removal of the Agricultural Insitute from Pusa to Delhi, Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, Ex-Round Tabler and prominent Indian Liberal Leader, has issued the following statement through the United Press:—

"The controversy that has arisen over the proposal for the removal of the Pusa Agricultural Institute and college to Delhi, raises an issue of first class importance to the whole of India. I am glad that this proposal has attracted public attention in all provinces and has also been commented in the Press throughout the country.

IS DELHI MORE SUITABLE.

"For example the "Hindu" interviewed Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharlyar, the energetic Vice-President of the Imperial Council of the Agricultural Research on the need for the change, but did not feel convinced that Delhi would be more suitable a centre than Pusa notwithstanding his elaborate defence of the proposal.

"The "Hindu" very rightly pointed out that "if for reasons which Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariyar details Pusa is definitely found unsuitable, the problem still remain as to whether Delhi is best suited for the purpose. These and other views have been emphatically expressed throughout the country. It was, therefore, quite in the fitness of things that immediately the Simla Session opened, the members of the Legislature should have sent up a fusilade of question on the subject.

"We gather therefrom that the members from Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces are very anxious to leave the institute where it is. On the other hand, one or two members of the Punjab expressed their desire that the institute should go to that Province.

SITE OFFERED.

"It has also been reported that the Zamindars round about Delhi are anxious for the removal of the institute to their neighbourhood and have even offered a site free of cost for the purpose. I trust that the Government of India will not make this mistake of accepting such offers.

"This is not a matter for interprovincial scramble and it should not be decided without the fullest examination. The Government of India seem to be expediting the scheme as vigorously as possible and have initiated vigorous steps for acquisition of 6,000 acres of lands in the neighbourhood of Delhi. The scheme is stated to cost about 50 lakhs of rupees. Some of the members of the Legislature have asked for an assurance that an opportunity would be given to them to discuss the matter before the Government finally accepted the scheme and Sir Joseph Bhore replied that this opportunity would be afforded at the time of the presentation of the Budget.

DIVISION IN ASSEMBLY.

"In the meanwhile, the members of the Assembly are hopelessly divided on the subject in two irreconciliable parties, one a pro-Delhi party and the other a pro-Pusa party. Mr. Gayaprasad Singh for Bihar has also tabled a resolution that suitable opportunities should be afforded to the House before the final step is taken.

It is a matter of surprise that the Government of India should have thought of pushing forward so costly and important a scheme intended to serve the needs of the whole of India without ascertaining the views of the Provincial Governments and also of the Indian Legislature and it is to be hoped that they have still an open mind in the matter. This question should be decided not on grounds of sentiment or territorial patriotism but wholly on the conditions necessary for the success of scientific research.

"Delhi is typical of northern Indian conditions, like Pusa. Are we to assume that a site just outside Delhi will furnish the climatic and the soil suitable for growing India's all the important crops? This question is even more important and fundamental than the argument based on accessibility. Nobody will say that the crops of Central and Southern India can thrive successfully and can be the subject of experimental research in a climate like Delhi.

NEED FOR ANOTHER INSTITUTE.

"Organisation of research work by crops has been advocated by Dr. Clouston the Agriculture Adviser to the Government of India, i.e., the research in regard to the wheat should be carried in the wheat tract, the research regarding rice should be carried in the rice tract. He therefore, laid stress on the need for the establishment by the Government of India of additional research stations controlled by the Government of India. He expressed the view that there is room for "duplication of institutes similar to Pusa in Southern India to deal with the wet crops and rice crops to which it is not possible to devote attention to Pusa."

"Further pressed on the subject, Dr. Clouston stated that 'we have already a cane-breeding station in Southern India. We should like to have a rice station in Madras or Bengal. We would rather like a wheat station in Jubbulpore or somewhere else in northern India."

IDEAL SITE.

"Mr. Fieteher, the Imperial Entomologist, Pusa, declared before the Commission that Pusa is a most unsuitable locality from the entomologist's point of view, because it is quite unsultable for the preservation of specimens and also for the rearing of specimens for about half the year. He suggested "that the ideal site for the entomologist is Coimbatore as much more suitable locality then Pusa." He did not say it is wholly ideal, but is the best than he knew.

"In these circumstances, the concentration of rice research, research immillets, and Entomology at Coimbatore as suggested by Pusa officers is eminently desirable and later on another in Central India may be developed."—United Press.

INDIANS TO BE SHIPPED OFF TO UNHEALTHY REGIONS

(Continued from page 16.)

mitted to progress in the country of birth by a sympathetic policy of administration.

MR. ANDREWS' MISSION

The Rev. C. F. Andrews who has come to South Africa in connection with obtaining materials for a book to be written on a clergyman who died in Rhodesia and interesting the Europeans about the calamitous earthquake in Bihar, delivered an interesting lecture here before the International Club—an organisation representative of all the races settled in this country and aiming at racial peace and justice—on Indian youth and its aspirations

WOMEN'S LEAD

Mr. Andrews began his address with a word of tribute to the young womanhood of India who side by side with the young manhood of India during the non-co-operation movement in 1930. "The women of India stand out in history as among the finest and the best in the world, and were now taking a lead which almost staggered those who remembered how they lived in retirement and seclusion about 40 years ago. The women of India were right in the forefront during the recent earthquake and it was astonishing to see how they shared in the arduous work of relieving the sufferers."

GANDHIJI'S MIRACLE

In paying a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and his services in the field of the removal of untouchability, Mr. Andrews said that it was wonderful to see the change that had taken place. The "untouchables" had become "Harijans"God's children. Mahatma Gandhi had achieved a miracle, but his success would not have been attained if it were not for the tremendous support he had received from the women of the country.

RUSSIA & GERMANY

"An extraordinary feature of the development of the youth of India," declared Mr. Andrews "was the tremendous interest that was being taken in the development in Russia and in Germany." He did not suggest that Young India was going Bolshevik or Fascist, but the Youth was thinking not alone of India's internal problems but of international problems. The very fact that so much of Russian literature was being prohibited from entering the country appeared all the more to excite the curiosity of Indian youth. "Strangely enough, however," concluded Mr. Andrews "developments in Japan were not having much effect on the minds of Indian youth."

ANSWERS QUESTIONS.

The lecture was brilliant and the members of the audience stood one after the other to ask questions which varied in character from untouchability, caste system, attitude of the Indian Civil Servants towards the youth activity to the enquiries about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—"the Idol of Indian youth" and Mr. Sastri's views on the White Paper.

HARIJAN UPLIFT.

Mr. P. S. Joshi, the South Arican Indian writer and journalist proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker and said that he endorsed each and every word said by the distinguished in connection with the awakening of women and Mahatma's usccess in the removal of untouchability. Mr. Joshi added that while the womanhood of India as described by the speaker gave a lie to the exaggerations and insidious aspersions of Miss Katherine Mayo—the authoress of 'Mother India," Mahatma Gandhi's work for the emancipation of the downtrodden in India gave a lesson to the rulers of South Africa where the position of the Bantu and other non-Europeans was identical with those of the untouchables in India who are now given 145 seats in the legislatures of India.

FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

Mr. Joshi agreed with the speaker that the Indian youth stood for complete independence and pointed out that Japan's victory over Russia influenced the youth of India then and gave an unexpected impetus to the movement of self-government in India and other Asiatic countries.

Mr. Andrews will stay in South Africa for about a month and a half and expects to return to India in August. He proceeds to Bulawayo for his literary work this week, and on his return will visit Natal where he intends to end the quarrel between the South African Indian Congress and the Colonial Born Indain and Settlers Association.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

House of Commons should be utilised in organising a strong deputation to wait on the Secretary of State for the Colonies to bring pressure on him and through him on the Zanzibar Government to stay enforcement of the proposed decree.

Aga Khan's Letter

A certain amount of consternation was caused in London, particularly in Parliamentary circles by the news received from India that His Highness the Aga Khan has asked the India Government to cede a portion of Indian territory to him, so that he may rule over a State of his own. It is suggested in some quarters that the Government of India owe a moral obligation to His Highness "for the magnificent part that he has played in being very active in Indian politics, especially during the Round Table Conference. Nonetheless, no one in this country, is prepared to back His Highness's claim to become an Indian Prince, though there are many to back him up as the Prince of the Turf. Though the spokesman of the Government of India informed the Legislative Assembly that the correspondence on the subject was of confidential character, I am able to state that the Government of India have not sent any satisfactory reply to His Highness' request. For, it seems unthinkable for British politicians either to transfer to His Highness a State now ruled by an Indian Princely family or to cede him a slice of British India without regard to the wishes of the inhabitants.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta

I had an interesting conversation with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who recently arrived in this country after attending the International Labour Conference. He is leaving by air for Paris and Vienna and at the latter place he intends to meet Mr. Subash Bose in connection with the organisation of Indian propaganda in Europe. Mr. Mehta is due in Bombay in the second week of August. He tells me that he had intended to stay in this country for about two months with a view to interview different political and trades union leaders in order to influence their opinion on the forthcoming legislature on India. The postponement, however, of the publication of the Report of the Joint Select Committee and urgent advices from India recalling him have interrupted his stay here and he is, therefore, leaving for India without interviewing anybody except Mr. Citroine of the Trade Union Congress and Major Graham Pole. It will not be possible for Mr. Mehta even to attend the International Labour Conference to be held in Paris next month, nor will he be a fraternal delegate from India to the Trade Union Labour Party Conference in October next.

When I attempted to obtain Mr. Mehta's views on Aga Khan's request for a kingdom, Mahatmaji's visit to Calcutta and the reaction of the Government of India to the news received from Zanzibar, Mr. Mehta complained to me very bitterly of the scanty news that appears in the London newspapers about India. As he put it "the public here are more interested in armaments, trunk murders, sports and sensational headlines. Indeed, the more you read the English newspaper, the less wise you become. In these circumstances, and at this great distance, it becomes difficult for me to appraise correctly the political situation in India and I am rather reluctant to express any definite opinion on the events that are taking place at home."

Our Kathiawar Letter

THAKORE SAHEB OF WADHWAN DEAD

Rajkot State Observes Partial Hartal

RAJKOT, July 27.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The news of the death of Shree Joravarsingh Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, aged 34 was received here in the early hours of yesterday evening. On receipt of this telegraphic communicaiton, the Agency authorities issued an extraordinary gazette, late at night, ordering all the educational institutions and even the secretariat to be closed for to-day as a mark of respect to his memory. Even the Rajkot State authorities did the same. A partial hartal was observed here. The deceased was very popular with his subjects. It is surmised that Agency authorities will place Wadhwan State under Agency management.

STUDENTS' GRIEVANCES.

Under the auspices of the local Comrades' Club, the students of all the educational institutions both of the Rajkot State and Civil Station met on Wednesday evening in the local Jain Boarding hall, to protest against the various kinds of hardships which they suffer at the hands of the Bombay University. After a lengthy debate, it was resolved to appoint a sub-committee to formulate their demands.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF PORT PROBLEM

Kathiawar Glad At Horniman's Acquittal

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, July 27.

The Port problem has again become acute. Viragam Customs' cordon of hardships are being protested from various parts of Kathiawar. Sir P. D. Pattani's visit to Simla is significant by itself. What is wanted is a permanent settlement of this acute problem on an equitable basis for the welfare of 24 to 25 lakhs of people.

CANDIDATES FOR DEWANSHIP.

There are two candidates in the run for Dewanship of Dhrangadhra State. They are Mr. Mahemmadbhai of Junagadh and Sjt. Manishankar Trivedi of Wadhwan. It is gratifying to note that His Highness takes a personal interest in listening to the demands of the people. The public is eager to know. What the Dhrangadhra States People's Conference of Ahmedabad decides.

The Asambia affair of Cutch has created a sensation amongst the Jains of Cutch and Kathiawar. The public keenly awaits the official action in the matter. Sjt. Tairsee and others are making strenuous efforts for looking to the interests of the people in getting fair justice.

HORNIMAN'S ACQUITTAL.

The public of Kathiawar is gratified at Mr. Horniman's acquittal from the Sutta Gambling case. The journalist is vindicated. It is upto the journalists and correspondents of Kathiawar to agitate so that the prevalence of Sutta Khel in Amreli, Rajkot and other places is nipped in the bud. Let us hope that the police of Kathiawar will be alert to watch its developments to nip the epidemic in the bud.

The Terror In Germany

PROOF OF WHAT MAY HAPPEN TO A NATION RESORTING TO DICTATORSHIP

"From the reports made to me I learn that by your prompt action and courageous personal initiative . . . you have rescued the German people from a grave danger." Thus the aged President Hindenburg, on receiving such accounts as Ministers chose to give him of the grim proceedings of last Saturday, struck the precise note which Herr Hitler and his associates intended should resound throughout Germany. What their fellow-countrymen were called upon to admire was the Leader's unfaltering capacity for leadership. In the moment of crisis, when "the State" was in danger, his unflinching thoroughness, his swooping, irresistible descent upon those "who attempted to bring about a second revolution" —and the sequel, complete success in the "cleaning up action." The Leader acted. The purge was made. And twenty-four hours later, almost before the corpses of yesterday's privileged colleagues have become cold, "law and order prevail throughout the Reich," says the "Spectator."

STAGED COUP.

The whole 'coup' seemed staged for drama on the grand scale no less than for instantaneous success. No doubt, when the Storm-troopers were ordered to take a month's holiday without their uniforms, there were rumours of trouble ahead—perhaps there we are to perceive his swiftness, son, we do ot know. But on Friday of last week Herr Hitler and Dr. Goebbels were far away on the Rhineland, inspecting a Labour Camp—by this ruse lulling their victims into a false sense of security. There follows the night flight from Bonn, during which the attitude of the Leader was "one of tremendous resolution"; the landing at Munich; the tearing-off of the shoulder-straps of Schneidhuber and Schmidt at the Ministry; the morning drive to the scene of debauchery at the house of Rohm, the Chief of Staff; the arrests; the swift executions. And in like manner in Berlin, General Goring was priding himself on the "remorselessness" with which he was crushing all resistance—"Believe me, I have not worn mittens." Those who offered resistance are dead—including General von Schleicher and his wife. Others were invited to commit suicide. The hurriedly-summoned court-martial and the firing-squads have completed the purge; and the leaders, priding themselves on their splendid energy in butchering their ex-colleagues, receive their meed of deeply-felt thanks and sincere appreciation from the remote and enfeebled head of the State.

WHOSE LAW?

"Law and order," then, for the present at least, seem to be re-established. But whose law, and whose order? Accusations of treason from the right and from the left are vaguely made; hints at plots, in which von Schleicher is alleged to have been implicated, with a foreign Power. Moreover, the late Chief of Staff of the Storm troops, Captain Rohm, his infamous lieutenant, Heines, and others who helped to bring the Nazis to power and to give its distinctive character to the Nazi 'regime,' are accused of repulsive immorality and ostentatious self-indulgence. But against no one of these men, whilst he still lived, was a specific charge brought; there was no opportunity of self-vindication, no trial, no shadow of legal proceedings. It was enough that the triumvirate—Hitler, Goring and Goebbels—had marked down certain men among their opponents, or supposed opponents, as enemies of the State and their fate was sealed. In dealing with these men, lately his colleagues, as he has done, whatever their offences may be, Herr Hitler has dealt a fatal blow at the fundamental principle of law and order. And this is not the less true because some of those who have perished afforded the worse examples of the Nazi mentality, and brought nothing but discredit on the Nazi 'regime'; and some were principal obstacles to the restrictions on the Brown-shirts which Herr Hitler was rightly bent on imposing. They and their kind were unhappy examples of the sort of rowdyism and brutality which the Nazi movement from the first, by its nature and its methods, tended to bring to the top; and one may recognize that Herr Hitler formed a sound judgment when he determined to get rid of these disastrous products of his own rule and his own past methods.

FAILURE OF NAZISM.

But how was it to be done? Had he so far weaned his Government from the evil he wished to destroy that he could rely on civil discipline or legal procedure in making his purge, or could he only attack lawlessness by lawlessness? In following the latter course he has exposed the failure of his system. In making a dramatic parade of remorseless strength (and he had all the cards in his hands for success at such a game) he has shown the world that his authority was not enough to effect a "cleansing" by orderly means. In acknowledging at one and the same time the rottenness of powerful groups of his late associates and his inability to punish or dismiss them by any means but those of capricious tyranny, he reveals the radical unsoundness and weakness of his system. His methods discarding all process of law, and resting upon superior force alone, are a challenge to any leader or any faction, who may be willing to measure, now or in the future, physical strength against physical strength. And since we cannot suppose that he has succeeded in killing all who disagree with him, or terrifying all the bolder spirits into perpetual submission to his will, there will now remain men who will be only too ready to foment discontent among those scores of thousands of Brown-shirts who from now onwards will have lost their pride in the Nazi triumphs. No wonder the Russian "Pravda," remembering General Goring's famous order to shoot, rubs its hands as it contemplates the follies of "the Doomed Regime'."

DICTATORSHIP AND AFTER

Germany seems determined to push to the uttermost logical limits its demonstration to the world of what may happen to a strong nation when it resorts to dictatorship. In a democracy differences of opinion are exposed in broad daylight, and those who are not strong enough in persuasion withdraw from office. But under a dictatorship differences of opinion rank as treachery, and those who persist in pressing their views may be forced to accept the decisive argument of the firing-squad. Fascism in all its forms extols the swift, bold, decisive, ruthless action which gets things done at once, sweeping aside opposition. It gives the power, not to the man who is cleverest in discerning the needs of the community, but to the man who is cleverest in managing machine-guns. It may attain a certain amount of outward success in dealing with backward people, like "the Syrians of old," of whom Mommsen wrote "accustomed to slavery." But among a spirited, emotional people, like the Germans, accustomed to warfare, and still possessed, for all their high civilization, of a primitive tribal pride of race and pride in chieftains it must sooner or later arouse opposition, and we have seen how it stimulates the more barbarous and brutal instincts. A dictatorship, in such a country, is not likely to remain always one dictatorship; it is in danger of meaning many dictatorships, with a succession of dictators; and Herr Hitler has set a terrible example which was so carefully and shrewdly avoided by the Russians—Lenin and Stalin—who might disgrace, depose, or exile their old comrades in power, but never killed them. The Russian principle of honour among tyrants has been crudely and terrifically ignored by the German leader. He has appealed to the right of gunmanship, and to that right his government may not always have the exclusive claim.

WHAT LADY WILLINGDON REMEMBERS

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Lady Willingdon, wife of the Viceroy of India, still has memories of the day in 1900 when her husband standing as a Liberal was defeated in the famous khaki election.

She gave expression to them when, with a golden key, she opened the new nurses home at the Royal East Sussex Hospital, Hastings.

"It was always nice said Lady Willingdon," to return to Hastings, the town that once turned herself and her husband away.—Reuter.

SCHOOLMASTER CANES GRADUATE WIFE

Court Orders Him To Pay Her £2 A Week

A schoolmaster who was stated to have "punished" his wife by making her remove her clothing and then caningor smacking her was summoned in mail week at Highgate.

The defendant Ernest Henry Houghton was summoned by his wife for persistent curelty.

Mr. Ricketts for the wife, said that Mrs. Houghton was formerly a schoolmistress. Both she and her husband were Bachelors of Arts.

Three or four years ago the husband got it into his head that if his wife displeased him he should correct her.

His method of correction said Mr. Ricketts, was to cause her to strip and bend over a chair, and then he smacked her with his hand or with a cane.

WIRE'S FEARS.

Though the conduct was repeated the wife made no complaint to her parents, but when suffering from a nervous breakdown the husband told them and the mother said that if he did really beat her daughter she would have to take her away. He replied that she would not leave him.

In view of his nervous state, said Mr. Ricketts, the mother and father thought he was suffering from delusions and got him to promise that if he had smacked his wife in the past he would cease doing so in the future.

The smacking, however, continued.

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The wife felt that if she resisted the punishment would have been heavier than it was.

A CUP OF TEA AFTERWARDS.

On one occasion Mr. Ricketts said, the husband threatened that if Mrs. Houghton made three domestic mistakes that week he would thrash her at the week-end.

She made a mistake and remembering his threat, she went to her parents, who had her examined by a doctor. The doctor discovered two large bruises.

She had since collected the five children. Each of them bore signs of recent caning.

Mrs. Houghton, giving evidence, was asked if she resisted her husband's behaviour. She replied that she thought that if she gave in she would appease him. For the little punishment she received she did not wish to wreck their marriage.

"He was always nice to me afterwards," she added. "He gave me a cup of tea."

While Mrs. Houghton was continuing her evidence the husband said he was willing for her to be granted a separation. He wanted to spare her giving any further evidence.

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The Bench ordered Houghton to pay his wife £2 a week and 10s. a week in respect of each of the children—the wife to have the custody of the children.—"News Chronicle."

50 ELEPHANTS FOR IMPERIAL PAGEANT

Indian Princes Plan To Display Their Wealth And Splendour At Next Year's Jubilee Celebrations In London

"Fifty elephants all gorgeously decorated; the famous "South of India Star Diamond"; 30 yard Ropes of Pearls—

"These are a few symbols of the glamour of the East which India will send to London next May, when some of her former native princes will come to celebrate the silver jubilee of the King's accession, writes the "News Chronicle."

"The 50 elephants, wearing jewels belonging to the chief Maharajahs, are to take part in a brilliant procession in London's streets.

"It is reported also that a Court Fakir engaged by the Maharajah of Benares will come to London to pronounce his blessing on their Majesties.

FAMOUS JEWELS OF ASIA.

"The famous diamond the "South of India Star," second only in importance to the Kohinoor will be worn in his turban by the Gaekwar of Baroda during the ceremonies; and the Maharajah Sindhia of Gwalior will wear his magnificent state robes with ropes of pearls amounting to 30 yards in length.

"Emeralds and other jewels said to be worth £100,000 will be worn by the Maharajah of Patiala.

"The Maharaja of Alwar is expected to bring as presents for the King and Queen two state emeralds called "Chandrakantamoni" —meaning "diamonds bright as the moon."

"For the first time the Nizam of Hyderabad is expected to wear in his turban the mysterious jewel which, according to tradition, can only be possessed by the richest man in the world. To others, according to the tradition, it brings a curse.

"Thirty-five of the lesser potentates of India are also expected to take jart in the London pageantry and rejoicing."

L. C. C. SNUBS MILITARISTS

"Armistice Day" To Be Also "Peace Day"

Speaking at a meeting of the London County Council in mail week on a recommendation that Armistice Day shall in future be known as "Armistice Day and Peace Day" in the Council's schools. Lord Sandon objected to the innuendo that Armistice Day was not the greatest peace day in the world. The general attitude, he said, was one of solemnity and pride. He resented the suggestion that the day was observed in the wrong way.

The Rev. A G Prichard said that they had to look to the future. Never was it more necessary to propagate the iddeals of peace. The official celebrations on Armistice Day included military display.

Mr. Robertson said that there was nothing sinister in the change. Not one of the children in the schools to-day was born during the Great War, and the Armistice was to them as far off as the Wars of the Roses. The change was to give the teachers an opportunity of bringing before the child mind the fact that peace was essential in world government.

The recommendation was carried.

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ERECTING NEW LIBRARY

£100,000 Gift For English University

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Mr. Harold L. Cohen, of Liverpool, whose family have been associated with the City for four generations, has made a gift of £100,000 to the University of Liverpool for the purpose of erecting a new library.

In a letter to Lord Derby, Chancellor of the University of Liverpool conveying the decision to make the gift, Mr. Cohen says:

"We have received so many kindnesses from our fellow citizens that it occurs to me that I might find an opportunity for expressing my gratitude for all these benefits if I were to try to secure for the young men and women of the University a chance of obtaining for themselves and future generations of students the benefits that come from a good University Library.—Reuter.

Autos Over-run Syria Everywhere

Buses Galore Develop Traffic Between Coast And Remote Outposts

The motor bus invasion of the Holy Lands and their penetration of the ancient caravan trail is the latest astonishing transportation development of the Near East, and vies in interest with the Zionist rebirth of Palestine as a phase in modern achievement, according to J. L. McCormack, foreign transit director of the American Export Lines, who has just completed a circle inspection tour of steamer connection facilities in Syria, Arabia and Persia, where outposts on the rim of Asia are now figuring distance in terms of the speedometer.

"As Moses led his people, and Atilla his Huns, and Slavs rolled westward across the steppes into Europe, the trek of the motor over the desert to Arabia and Persia, is the re-enactment of history in a 20th Century migration to the Near East," said Mr. McCormack, who tells how the age old sound of the shuffling hoofs of plodding camels is being drowned out by the hum of modern buses and countless private vehicles. The migration phase is also carried out by the new desert settlements dotting the vast eastern expanse at Jebel Tenf, Romadi and Felluja, along the route to Baghdad and the Caspian Sea, connections being made at the Arabian city with the Trans-Persian Motor Service for Teheran.

"The mechanized vehicles are everywhere in evidence from Jerusalem to Aleppo, many heading towards the lands of Mecca, and are varied in type as their drivers in nationalities." Mr. McCormack observed. Conspicuous are native Arabs, Jews and Syrians in a motley show of second-hand and weathered cars competing with the deluxe coaches of English and French companies. The organised schedule bus lines are developing a remarkable two-way passenger traffic between the Syrian coast cities and the once remote desert outposts, the traffic well divided between tourists anxious to see the bazaars and shops of the "Arabian Nights" city, and Baghdad west traffic seeking the Mediterranean and Europe, the route saving the tedious overland caravan, rail and steamer journey by the way of Bushire and the Persian Gulf.

The Nairn Motor Transport Co. pioneers in the Damascus and Baghdad run, have recently added de luxe 25-passenger American coaches, and have reduced their traffic rates to nearly half, with the extension of their service to Beirut for the arrival and departure of the American Export Lines ships. Radiating from the old Biblical cities of Damascus, Jaffa and Haifa, a network of motor buses and private car lines are travelling new and old roads, a dozen new bus lines conveying crowds between Jaffa and the new Jewish metropolis of Tel-Aviv.

The Palestine Railway this month supplements its rail service with motor buses from Lydda to Jerusalem, inaugurating the new system by meeting the Yankee Cruise passengers of the Excalibur on July 1, the extension being the first of a number of planned bus routes to Jerusalem, where the Holy City is fast becoming a bus termial station for Palestine travel.—"New York Times."

ARAB BROTHERHOOD SEALED

Ibn Saud's Treaty With Imam Of Yemen Makes For Permanent Peace In Near East

With the surrender of the last of the refugee Idrisi Emirs to the King of the Hejaz, the Imam and King of the Yemen has fulfilled all the conditions stipulated when hostilities ceased, writes "The Times" (London). The Wahabi troops will evacuate the territory which they overrun and the defeated ruler of Yemen will have to explain the cause of his overthrow to his critical family and his indignant subjects. In one respect, however, he has been most fortunate. His opponent has made a generous, peace. He has annexed no territory to which the Yemen could advance a genuine claim. He has imposed no war indemnity on his vanquished enemy. He has merely bound him, as he has bound himself, to be a good neighbour. Each of the signatories of the Treaty of Taif undertakes to harbour no political fugitive from the dominions of the other, to prevent tribal raiding across the common border, to submit disputes to arbitration, and to abstain from aiding and abetting any insurrectionary movement in the other's territory. An amnesty is extended to those subjects of the Imam who joined the Wahabis in the recent brief campaign and to the less numerous Hejazis who were tempted or compelled to take up arms against their Sovereign. Both the high contracting parties express their desire to encourage intercommunication and contact between their subjects and to facilitate commerce. Negotiations for a Customs Convention are to begin in the near future. But the Treaty is even more than an example of good sense and moderation. It is an affirmation in the words of one of its Articles, of the common "bond of Moslem brotherhood and Arab "decent," which is hence forth to govern the relations between the two Arabian States.

The implications of this declaration are extremely important. The Wahabis have always been regarded as a fanatical community, who looked with even more horror on the heretic than on the infidel. The Zaidis, who form the majority or at least the most powerful element in Yemen, were reputed to be little less intolerant, and their peculiar tenets, which resemble those of the Shiahs, are anathema to the Wahabis. But these religious differences have not prevented victor and vanquished from signing a Treaty "of Moslem friendship and "Arab brotherhood" which is designed in the solemn phrases of its preamble, "to promote "the unity of the Moslem Arab nation, to raise "its prestige, and enhance its dignity and "independence." That these words have more than a formal importance is conclusively shown by the Articles of the Treaty, which deal with foreign attack on the territory of either party. In such cases each undertakes to maintain complete neutrality and to give all possible moral support to his threatened neighbour, and, according to the preamble, "to form a united "front against any attack on the Arabian "Peninsula." Nor is this co-operation to be confined to Arabia, for each of the contracting parties may make use of the other's diplomatic representatives in foreign lands without prejudice to his independence. Such are the main features of an advance towards Arab union which cannot be disregarded by European States, and least of all by this country, which has just concluded a Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Co-operation with the ruler of the Yemen. The significant and simultaneous publication of the Treaty in Mecca, Cairo, Damascus, and Sana deserves the attention of the more extreme Zionists who cannot or will not realize that Palestine is still an Arab country surrounded by Arab lands and its spirit might be profitably compared by Christain statesmen with that of some recent European treaties of peace.

Strikers Against War

DIVIDED OPINION AMONGST BRITISH LABOURITES

Every autumn two great Parliaments of Labour meet in succession—the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party Conference. They are not always in complete harmony, and last year they disagreed over a very important issue. The congress rejected the policy of trying to stop any and every war by organizing a general strike against it. The conference swayed by Sir Stafford Cripps's friends of the Socialist League, adopted this among a number of policies favoured by the extremists.

For Labour's political body to prescribe a course of trade union action, which its trade union body had already declared itself against could only be a gesture. The task of agreeing on a policy remained. After many months' discussion the basis of a concordat has been drawn up. The triple Joint Council, on which representatives of the Trades Union Council, the Labour Party Executive, and the Labour Members of Parliament, sit together, has approved the text. It will be submitted to the congress and the conference this coming autumn.

It rejects the idea of stopping war by a strike. The essential argument against it at the Trades Union Congress last year was that the responsibility for stopping war ought not to be placed on the trade union movement. The ablest trade union chiefs objected to seeing their organization used, like the monkey's paw, to draw the chest nuts out of the fire for everybody else. The new statement adopts their contention adding that "every citizen who wants peace and every other section of the Labour movement must share the responsibility of organized action against war," writes the "Spectator."

But it goes much further, and in an extended discussion of the different aspects which war may wear shows, by implication, where the idea of the anti-war strike fundamentally fails. It fails because it rests on an atomic conception of international relations, which does not correspond to contemporary facts. All that such a strike can hope to do is to prevent our own country from carrying on war. It can do nothing to prevent the occurrence of war elsewhere in the world. For that there is needed positive and constructive action, such as may be developed under the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact. No Power upon earth is by inclination and situation so well fitted to take a leading part in this development as Great Britain; and it would be a disaster if her weight in the councils of nations were diminished by a general consciousness that she alone among Great Powers could not in any circumstances support naval or military action. For here let us not that a serious strike against war, though not excluded on paper in France or the United States, would stand no practical chance in either of those countries; while in Germany, Italy, Japan and Russia it is inconceivable, even on paper, since no trade union organization capable of acting against the State is allowed in any of them to exist.

VITAL DISTINCTION

Accordingly the statement draws as explicit a distinction as possible between war of aggression and war undertaken in defence of the collective peace system. This distinction, as we have often urged, is absolutely vital, if there is to be a collective peace system at all. People like Lord Beaverbrook, who do not believe in one or want one, are logical enough in wishing to deny the use of a single British soldier or sailor in the League's behalf. Theirs is a doctrine of extreme national individualism and, if you will, national selfishness. For Labour, which has been accustomed for a century to claim an international outlook, it would really be apostasy to throw its weight into Lord Beaverbrook's scale. Yet that is what in effect it would have done, if it had adhered to the policy of a general strike against war in all circumstances. It is satisfactory to see instead so sane an approach to the problem as is outlined in the new statement, recognizing frankly that the day of blind individualism is over as between nations, no less than as between the units which compose each of them.

UNANSWERABLE OBJECTIONS.

The idea of a general strike against war may be criticized on other grounds. It may be asked, who are the trade union officials, that they should dictate a national decision? They are not elected by the nation, but by a minority within it; and they are not elected even by that minority to determine questions of foreign diplomacy, but to negotiate about wages, hours, and conditions of employment in their various industries at home. These are, in theory, unanswerable objections, and they do not apply in regard to peace and war only, but also to any high question of national policy, in which the representatives of a minority might try to dictate. Nevertheless, those who are intent upon abolishing war might be inclined to waive them here, if this was a practical means to that end. But since in fact no British Government would dare to declare war unless it already had the mass of the people behind it, any such trade union action would be ineffectual.

And what then about the individual who "strikes" against war —the supporter of the Oxford Union's resolution, who will not fight "for King and Country"? Some who voted for that resolution have said since that they did not mean thereby to declare themselves unwilling to fight in defence of the collective peace system. Others, no doubt, will carry their refusal to fight into any and every war. To them Great Britain may always be expected, as in the Great War, to grant exemptions for conscience' sake. Though we were the only nation in Europe to adopt that course in 1914-18, it was not merely the only course consistent with our idea of civilization and our conception of the rights of the individual, but it was a very wise one even from the standpoint of the military authorities. It meant the automatic elimination from the fighting ranks of elements which in the Austrian and German and other Continental armies became eventually sources of great weakness. Their attitude represents a way of seeking to bring about peace, which, laudable in intention, is likely to prove barren of results. There are, in broad distinction, two ways towards the goal—a negative and a positive—and only the positive way holds hope for to-day and to-morrow. Those who pursue the former may weaken the voice of those who pursue more constructive methods in the common councils of the world. Though members of the Labour Party have no special claim to pose as the only group which puts a policy of peace in the forefront of its programme, it is all to the good that the Party should both refrain from pacifist gestures implying ineffectual sectional action, and also take its stand on the side of progressive national disarmament and collective peace.

Indian 'Quake Fund & British Government

NEED FOR A SPECIAL GRANT

Move By League Against Imperialism

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, July 21,
(By Air Mail).

It may be noted that some of the commitments into which the National Government has entered in addition to those specifically provided for in the Budget are: Victoria Land Settlement Scheme £20,000, for Assistance to Settlements, Bechuanaland (increase of grant in aid of the Protectorate) from £65,000 to £98,000 on account of a further outbreak of foot and mouth desease and British Museum Codex Sinaiticus, £41,440.

According to a recent official announcement in India, "the most important item on which expenditure is being incurred from Viceroy's Earthquake Fund is the distribution of grants to enable poor persons to rebuild their houses." Up to the end of May, sums stated in round figures to have been disbursed were as follows:—

Patna Rs. 2 lakhs.
Bhaglapur Division Rs. 2 lakhs.
Tirhut Division Rs. 6-1|2 lakhs.

In the course of an interview, Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, Secretary of the League Against Imperialism, informs me that the League takes the view that if money can be found for the purposes of British Museum Codex Sinaiticus, and others for which Mr. Neville Chamberlain will ask for suppementary grants in the Budget estimates, it seems quite reasonable that the British Government should do more than merely ask other people to contribute to the relief of the victims of the Indian earthquake. I understand from Mr. Bridgeman, the League, having taken this view, have addressed a letter to Lord Halifx and Lord Reading, the two former Viceroys.

LETTER TO EX-VICEROYS.

In the course of his letter to the ex-Viceroys, Mr. Bridgeman under instructions from the executive of the League Against Imperialism, refers to the attitude of the British Government towards the victim of the Indian earthquake, in the belief that "your prolonged residence in India as Governor-General and the special experience which you had the opportunity of gaining, will have enabled Your Lordships to appreciate the true gravity of the situation confronting these victims." The letter continues:

"The League Against Imperilism understand that the suggestion has been made from various quarters that the British Government should contribute directly towards relief of the earthquake victims, that this suggestion has been carefully considered but that H. M. Government has come to the conclusion that it cannot pursue the suggestion.

"It has been stated that the British Government is doing everything in its power to encourage subscriptions to the Lord Mayor's Fund and to the Viceroy's Fund and that the Government of India are prepared to spend £2,500,000 or perhaps more, before March 31, 1935. Now the damage caused by the Indian earthquake has been estimated at £20,000,000 at least.

"The Matinee at Druary Lane on June 1st, at which H. M. the Queen was present, brought in £2,000, while it was announced by the Lord Mayor of London at the end of May that over £50,000 had been received at the Mansion House for Viceroy's Fund, which amounted at that time to £400,000, while the Mayor of Calcutta's Fund amounted to £37,000 and the Rajendra Prasad Fund to £187,000.

"These sums do not reach even 20 per cent. of the estimated damage, and it hardly seems sufficient for H. M. Government to do no more than encourage private subcriptions. The Executive Committee of the League Against Imperialism (British Section) has instructed me to enquire whether your Lordships will be willing to use your influence with the British Government with a view to inducing them to reconsider their decision not to make a direct contribution from the British Exchankuer.

WHY GRANT IS NECESSARY.

"Reasons for urging H. M. Government to make a grant towards the relief of the victims of the Indian earthquake are:

1. The insufficiency of the amounts hitherto raised by the appeal to private charity, even when supplemented by the sums promised by the Government of India;

2. The large proportion of the British revenues drawn from India;

3. The fact that it has been stated in India that the money subscribed to the Viceroy's Fund, the Mayor of Calcutta's Fund, is mainly distributed among the middle classes and has not been given to the working class, especially the most poverty stricken.

"A letter from a correspondent in Bengal dated April 28th was as follows:

"On the 18th April, I paid a visit to the working class areas and bustis at Jamalpur and Munghyr only to hear every worker and the town poor complaining that they are refused any help by the above-mentioned funds, whereas the Babus get help. The rules and regulation for taking loans from the Viceroy's Fund are also too expensive for the workers inasmuch as the workers cannot directly demand any loans, their application must pass through the hands of many officials."

"In the Munghyr Tobacco Factory about 5,000 persons were rendered homeless. Our information was that they had not been relieved. In Northern Bihar it was reported that some 300 workers in the Sugar factories were killed and 600 severely wounded. In Jamalpur alone 20 workers were killed and 42 injured, but no compensation has been paid by the Railway authorities to the bereaved families, while the position is believed to be the same as regards the tobacco and sugar factories.

"The area regarding which this special information has been received is only a very small part of the total area affected. The Lord Mayor of London when appealing last May to the country at large to make a further generous response observed that it was "sadly true that even great disasters are soon forgotten unless the results have seriously disturbed our private or business life and we are daily brought into contact with and so reminded of the consequences of the disaster."

"The League Against Imperialism is being reminded of the consequences of the earthquake by its numerous Indian members. The League itself has collected money on behalf of the earthquake victims. This has been forwarded to Dr. Naresh Sen Gupta, President and Treasurer of the Workers' Earthquake Relief Fund, 27, Beltala Road, Calcutta."

I understand, Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Butler, the Under-Secretary for India, have also received similar appeals from members of their respective constuencies.

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FOREIGN COMPETITION

Adverse Effect On Indian Insurance Companies

D. B. JHAVERI ON NEED FOR REVISING INSURANCE ACT

The twentieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the East and West Insurance Company, was held on Saturday, at the registered office of the Company, East and West Building, Fort, Bombay, Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, Chairman of the Board of Directors presided.

The chairman in the course of his speech said:—

"The year 1933 saw a remarkable change in politics. India emerged from a prolonged phase of excitement and for a while nothing but continued depression alone seemed to attract public interest. The White Paper failed to find acceptance both in Congress and Moderate circles. Though the proposals of the British Government showed a distinct political advance, they satisfied no important political body in India. Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan campaign, however, began to draw the attention of and perturb the orthodox in the country; political seers, however, discovered in it the germs of an important social reform, a reform, without which Hindu society is threatened with disruption and destruction. It is too early yet to judge of the effect of this movement, but it must be frankly admitted that it has awakened a live sympathy in favour of the down trodden depressed classes.

There was a slow advance in the index of prices of primary products, although foreign trade showed a surplus. Exports of gold continued to be on a large scale, reaching the high figure of rupees 51 crores, and a part of the proceeds found their way into investment channels. Money was easy, the bank rate remained at 3-1|2 per cent. throughout the year. Gilt-edged securities maintained a high price level with occasional fluctuations. Some of the export crops such as linseed, tea and shellac indicated substantial gains, but there was no improvement in the price obtained for the rice crop. Sugar industry continued to expand as is shown by the fall in imports which shrunk from 401,741 to 263,700 tons at the close of 1933-34. Proposals for a special tariff legislation including trade agreements formed also a feature of the year. The work of social amelioration and village uplift went forward particularly in Bombay where Sir Frederick Sykes signalised the last months of his office with launching a broad scheme of rural development.

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

While the general situation thus showed distinct improvement as compared to the previous year, it did not materially affect the lot of the average middle or working classes whom the low prices and unemployment drove to despair. Those with fixed incomes were on the whole in a better position, but the cuts in salary, allowances and other measures of retrenchment affected their investments in insurance schemes. Judged as a whole, the measure of progress reached by the Indian Insurance concerns must be deemed satisfactory. The recent Conference of Indian Insurance concerns held at Lahore indicated the lines on which the business of Indian Companies can be promoted. We in India suffer from certain drawbacks resulting from an antiquated Insurance Act, which requires early revision. The treatment dealt out to Indian Life Insurance Companies in regard to income-tax has recently been ably and unanswerably dealt with by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and it is not necessary for me to discuss it once again. I would, however, emphasise that foreign competition is still telling greatly on the country. The transfer of funds outside India is a serious drawback against which Indian business circles have protested on many occasions. This evil like other defects in the Insurance law can only be remedied by legislation. The assuances given by Mr. T. A. Stewart, Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, let us hope, would bear fruit early and remove all the defects. We trust that steps will soon be taken to institute an inquiry into the whole question and a bill placed before the legislature as early as possible.

PROSPECTS OF EXPENSION.

I take it that Annual Report of the "East and West," which has been before you for some time satisfies you. New business has increased by 50 per cent. The premium income shows a rise of over 25 per cent., while the Life Insurance Fund has mounted upto Rs. 7,64,355 against Rs. 6,27,068 of last year. The business in force including re-insurance amounted to Rs. 76,33,000 at the close of the year. Prospects of expansion are noticeable in all directions. We have tried to build up our Branches and Agencies in various parts of the country where they show signs of developments.

The valuation of the Company's liabilities for the biennium ending 31st December 1933 now in progress is likely to disclose as gratifying results as on the previous occasion. We hope to receive the report in the course of a month or two and it will be placed before an Extraordinary General Meeting."

The Chairman mover the adoption of the Report and audited statement of accounts for the year 1933, which were passed unanimously.

The retiring Directors were re-elected, the auditors were re-appointed. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT KIDNAPPING

Mahasabha Leader At Hardwar Municipal Meeting

NEW DELHI, July 28.

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha, the kidnapping of Hindu girls and women has taken up for discussion first and the proposal of Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar in this connection was considered.

After a great deal of discussion the following resolution was passed:—

"The Hindu Mahasabha has noted with serious concern the growing menace of kidnapping of Hindu boys, girls and women in various provinces and condemns it in the strongest of terms. It calls upon Hindus of every town to organise themselves effectively to check this evil and draws the attention of Government to this growing evil and necessity of checking the same by more deterrent legislation and other effective measures."

The Committee resolved that a women protection fund should be raised for taking effective measures in this direction and directed that workers be appointed according to the funds available to organise volunteer corps and take other necessary steps in the different Provinces. It further resolved that Babu Jagat Narainlal, General Secretary, be placed in charge of this work and be assisted by a committee consisting of Doctor Hingorani and Captain Ramrakhamal Bhandari with powers to coopt.

The Committee is believed to have decided to raise a fund for physical training of Hindus and the formation of a vilunteer corps.

Hardwar Drainage Scheme under which Government is willing to open the sewer in the Ganges during the rains, only if the Maha Sabha agreed is now being discussed in the presence of officials of the Hardwar Municipality. Sixteen members including Dr. Moonje, Dr. G. T. Hingorani, Dr. Sinha, Mr. Chandkaran Sarda, Mr. Jagatnarain'al and Raja Durga Narain Singh (by special invitation) are attending. —A.P.

CURRENCY NOTES THEFT CASE

Polish Accused Claims Right Of Trial By Jury, But Magistrate Rejects Application

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
KARACHI, July 25.

The sensational trial of the Polish accused, Stanislaw Kannisky, who was arrested at Cawnpore on a charge of having stolen defaced currency notes worth Rs. 61,000 from the Karachi Currency Office has now started before the City Magistrate.

Mr. Mukerji, the treasurer and two other clerks of the local currency office and Mr. Mohomed Yakoob, the Deputy Superintendent of Sind C.I.D., the investigating officer, were examined. Some members of the currency office staff identified the accused and stated that he had entered their office and also deposed that notes recovered from the accused were those stolen from their office.

The C.I.D. official narrated as to how the accused lived in a hotel at Karachi under different names and where he had said that he had come from Delhi The witness learnt at Cawnpore that the missing notes of 27,000 rupees had been destroyed by the accused by putting them in a flush after suspicions against him were aroused.

The accused in his statement denied having visited the local currency office. He claimed that the notes worth 34,000 recovered from his person belonged to him and which he had exchanged in Bombay in last June not from the Banks but from private individuals. He was a rich man and had left Shanghai sometime back with 27,000 Sterling and 1,000 Dollars in Chinese money. He changed his money "en route" at Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta. The accused further stated that at one Railway station in Bombay he met one Russian woman with whom he became acquainted, and both of them went to Madras. He stopped at the Madras Railway station, while his lady friend was put up at some hotel in that city. The Russian lady then took him to a hotel where he got drunk and set a match to 34 one thousand rupees notes, which were afterwards seized from him. These notes, he said, were saved in time by the interference of the lady, who put out the fire.

The allegation of the police in this respect is that the accused deliberately set fire to the notes at the place where they were punched in the currency office to obliterate the latter mark and to pass them as genuine but his ruse did not succeed.

The conduct of the case became possible only through the help of a local police, Sgt. A. H. Shute, who fought during the last war on the Russian front and learnt the Polish language. He was sworn as an interpreter in the Court and translated each sentence of the evidence to the accused and also the latter's statement to the Court.

CLAIMS JURY TRIAL.

The case has been postponed for the arrival of some witnesses from the United Provinces. The accused, has, however, claimed his right of a Jury trial before a Sessions Court owing to his being an European but this demand was rejected by the Court on the ground that it could not be applicable in the cases filed by public servants against Europeans for such an offence as was committed by the accused, who has however decided to appeal to the Sessions Court on this point. The accused was represented by Mr. Mohomed Aslam, Barrister-at-Law.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Increased Representation For Non-European Countries

Several extra-European countries will be represented on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office as a result of the election held at the June Session of the International Labour Conference. The number of members has been increased from twenty-four to thirty-two, of whom sixteen represent Governments, eight the employers and eight the workers. In each group provision is made for representatives from extra-European countries. In the Government group, in addition to the chief industrial countries of Europe, the following countries outside Europe are represented: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Japan, Mexico. The employers' representatives include Mr. Gemmill (South Africa), Mr. Erulkar (India) and Mr. Asano (Japan). On the workers' side, the representatives include Mr. Moore (Canada), Mr. Joshi (India) and Mr. Yonekubo (Japan) as members and Mr. Crofts (Australia) and Mr. Negri (Argentina) as deputy members.

The increased representation thus afforded to extra-European countries was described by the Director of the International Labour Office (Mr. Harold Butler) as as one of the outstanding features of the recent Session of the Conference. He considered that the change thus effected in the composition of the Governing Body corresponded to the changes which had taken place in the world at large. I would mean that in future there would be closer touch with the countries situated at a distance from Geneva and increased co-operation not only with their Governments but with their employers and workers as well

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Constituent Assembly

A Historical Review

By M. ASAF ALI.

II

We first come across the expression "Constituent Assembly" in history in connection with an assembly of representatives of the people elected under the order of Louis XVI, the King of France in the year 1789. The conditions prevailing in France at the time and the persistent demands of the people for a democratic constitution had compelled Lous XVI to sanction the election of representatives of the people who were expected to meet in a National Assembly summoned under the title of "States Generale" on a certain day in June 1789. When the 1200 Deputies thus elected reached the Assembly Hall, they found the entrance barred, and on learning that the meeting of the Assembly had been postponed, their resentment knew no bounds, and, then, as if moved by instinct they assembled in the famous Tennis Court of the Palace of Versailles and passed the following resolution:

"The National Assembly, considering that being called upon to settle the Constitution of the Kingdom, to bring about the regeneration of public order, and to maintain the true principles of the Monarchy, nothing can hinder it from continuing its deliberations in whatever place it may be compelled to establish itself, and that in short wherever its members may be collected together, there is the National Assembly;

"Resolves, that all the members of this Assembly immediately take an oath never to separate, and to meet whenever circumstances may require it, until the Constitution of the Kingdom be firmly established on a solid basis, and that, the oath being taken all and each of the members confirm by their signatures this unalterable resolution." (Guizot Volume VI). This was the beginning of what eventually was called the Constituent Assembly. A few days later, the King attended this Assembly and delivered an address which was "replete with promises and important concessions." But Louis XVI "spoke of his favours, and the Nation demanded its rights." After the King had left the Assembly, M. de Breze, Grand Master of the Ceremonies, reentered the Hall and said, "Gentlemen, you have heard the orders of tht King." Whereupon Mirabeau said, "we have heard, sir, the intentions that have been suggested by the King, but, as for you, who have neither a place, nor a voice, nor a right to speak in this Assembly, it is not for you to repeat to us his address. Go and tell those who sent you that we are here by the will of the people, and we will not depart unless driven out by bayonets." In spite of the annulment of their resolution by the King, the Assembly continued to deliberate and this was the historical origin of the French "Constituent Assembly."

Definition And Instances.

A Constituent Assembly in the constitutional sense of the expression has come to be known as a body of acredited delegates or elected representatives of the people who make a constitution under which the people whom they represent may live, develop and attain their destiny. A Constituent Assembly may be either the result of a resolution by which an unpopular Government may be overthrown or it may be a perfectly constitutional body recognised by the existing government of a country elected through an electoral machinery on as large a suffrage as may represent the will of the majority of the people duly and constitutionally decreed by the Government. Instances of Constituent Assemblies which have framed constitutions after a revolutionary overthrow of a government are numerous in history and they are not strange even to the history of the British Empire either. The Assembly, for instance, which framed the constitution of the United States of America after the War of Independence was also a Constituent Assembly. But instances of Constituent Assemblies which have performed their duties in a constitutional and lawful manner form an outstanding landmark in the history of constitutions of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Some of the more recent precedents of the latter category are more to the point. Previous to the year 1900, the Dominion of Australia was divided into provinces administered by Governors directly responsible to the British Government. Each province of Australia had its separate Legislative Council. Question of inter-provincial concern led to the conference of delegates of different provinces and this conference originally convened for a specific purpose proceeded as a Constituent Assembly to produce the Federal Constitution of Australia. Eventually this draft of the Australian Constituent Assembly was recognised by the British Government and transferred to the Statute Book at Westminster in the form of the Federal Act of 1900. This was followed by the federal constitution of South African Union, which was also framed by the delegates of the different provinces or states of South Africa, who at first met to consider questions relating to tariff, but stayed on to deliberate as a Constituent Assembly, and the constitution framed by these delegates was finally passed into law by the British Parliament without changing so much as a comma.

Lastly, the constitution of the Irish Free State which was the subject of negotiation between Ireland and Great Britain, was also framed by the accredited and duly elected representatives of Ireland as recently as 1922. The Dail Eireann's Act on this occasion began thus:

"Dail Eireann sitting as a Constituent Assembly in this Provisional Parliament, acknowledging that all lawful authority comes from God to the people and in the confidence that the National life and unity of Ireland shall thus be restored, hereby proclaims the establishment of the Irish Free State (otherwise called Saorstat Rireann) and in the exercise of undoubted right, decrees and enacts as follows:-

1. The Constitution set forth in the First Schedule hereto annexed shall be the Constitution of the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann)." And King George's Proclamation relating thereto began as follows:

"Whereas the House of the Parliament constituted pursuant to the Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922, sitting as a Constituent Assembly for the settlement of the Constitution of the Irish Free State have passed a Measure (hereinafter referred to as "the Constituent Act) whereby the Constitution appearing as the First Schedule to the Constituent Act is declared to be the Constitution of the Irish Free State."

Inherent Right of Every Nation.

The principle of self-determination or the right of every nation to determine the form of constitution under which it should live, though more definietly propounded by President Wilson at the time of settling the terms of Peace after the Great War, is the inherent right of every nation, and can neither be denied nor barred by prescription. It was claimed by and conceded to even small nations or sub-nations of a few millions in Europe, and big empires were sliced away into independent little states on the principle of self-determination. Where it did not suit the big powers, they established their hegemony under the formula of "Mandates," though "Mandates" only extended to non-European countries, and were created in favour of only the victors, the vanquished being considered "unfit" to claim such rights. India, which had participated in the Great War on the side of the Victors was made an original member of the League of Nations to lull both India and the World into the belief that she was qualified to occupy that position. According to the constitution of the League of Nations only "self-governing" countries could become its members. If, therefore, India as an original member of the League to-day claims the right to determine or re-determine her own constitution, it is not open to Great Britain to deny her claim, or question her right. It is sometimes said that India's membership of the League of Nations is an anomaly, for she is not a self-governing country as contemplatby the Constitution of the League. If it is an anomaly, Indian now proposes to set it right.

The Right of Secession

The constitution evolution of of the right of self-determination has followed in the sanguinery wake of wars and armed revolutions. In days gone by this right instinctively felt by various countries and nations was usually asserted with the support of arms, and in the flush of victory, often carried to the length of denying the same right to the vanquished. With the desire to eliminate war, the right of brute force to subjugate others came into bad odour, and the lesson Great Britain learnt from the secession of the U.S.A. after a War, was responsible for the gradual evolution of self-governing Constitutions of the Dominions. Far-flung as these Dominions were, central control became a physical impossibility, and as the entanglements of Great Britain's foreign policy, and the question of the defence of the Dominions grew more and more complicated, the Dominion Governments began to be restive. Pronouncements bordering on a claim to the right secession began to be made by Dominion Premiers, the more notable of them being made by Sir Robert Borden, and General Hertzog on behalf of Canada and South Africa. The claim was for a 'recognition' of the right not for the actual excise of the right; the clarification of a constitutional principle, not the immediate cutting adrift of the Dominions. Consequently when the Congress at Lahore and Karachi stressed this point it was in consonance with and supported by constitutional precedents. It is mentioned here only to define the extent of the right which every self-governing State is entitled to claim in the abstract, and if need be in actual fact. The right to modify, abolish or change a constitution is inherent in the People who constitute a State and its exercise can only be prevented by organised force.

Goodwill and Good-sense

But Nations and Countries or rather the People speaking through their accredited delegate never want to modify, abolish or change a constitution, or seek to break off friendly or good relations with other States or Peoples, unless such relations hamper and impede their self-development. They can be roused by impulses of the moment to disregard consequences, if immediate prospects look gloomy, but goowill is always answered by goodwill and good-sense never deserts people in the presence of goodwill. Self-interest is too powerful a check upon rash decisions, but self-interest at the cost of others is a sure percursor of evil happenings.

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"CHEATING IN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS"

(Continued from page 8.)

tory answers from the University authorities.

Although the inquiry regarding the examinees and their abettors was a private one the facts are too well-known to exonerate the University.

The facts are that the examination papers immediately they were issued to the students, went out of the examination halls into the hands of the student helpers, who having access to text books at their elbows wrote out the answers. These answer-papers written outside the hall got smuggled into the hall and they were substituted for the answer-papers which the examinees should have written and handed in. The questions that arise are:—

Where were the examiners at the time the papers were issued in the hall?

Who were the agents appointed in their stead to distribute these examination papers?

Who were the persons responsible for distributing same?

How did these papers go out of the hall immediately they were distributed?

What watch was kept on the examinees during the hours every day they sat in the hall to answer the papers?

What became of the papers they wrote on?

How did their own written papers disappear and the papers written outside the hall get into the hall and were substituted as the papers written by the examinees themselves and handed in?

Who were responsible for not receiving the genuine answer-papers?

What sort of a supervision is exercised by the examiners or their substitutes or by the executive officers of the examining board or by the University authorities?

What sort of men are these supervisors?

How did the University blank papers on which the answers should be written go out of the hall into the hands of outsiders to be written upon?

For the happenings for which the students have rightly been penalised I have got nothing to say but the public is entitled to know what steps have the University taken to discover who were guilty from their own staff to permit such gross negligence tantamount to criminality. Have these culprits been brought to light and what punishment has been meted out to them? To permit temptation to be put in the way of the students owing to its gross laxity the University itself must be held responsible.

An open public commission of inquiry ought to be instituted to thrash out the methods adopted by the University for examinations which are held as a passport and hall-mark for entrance into life, and the public should know and should not be cheated when dealing with them, as to what sort of a person they are dealing with.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. R. CAMA,
Honorary Fellow.

Yusuf Building,
July 28.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The editorial "Cheating in University Examination" appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 28th instant, is singularly devoid of ordinary sympathy. Reading between the lines, one gathers the impression that it is not so much pious wrath as an opportunity to criticise the University that has produce the diatribe. The sly flings at the Syndicates are in bad taste; what little agreement with the arguments may have been possible, has, therefore, to be totally denied. Very strong exception must also be taken to the insinuation that the affluence of the offenders influenced the verdict. On the contrary, it appears, upon reflection, that a case for the mitigation of the disqualification could easily have been based upon any circumstance of indigence I am surprised at the indignity of the suggestion.

To invoke the aid of the Penal Code for what was an infringement of the internal regulations of the University is an unhelpful doctrine. Recourse to such extreme measure would presuppose cruelty and vindictiveness as motives with vicious appetites. It is to be remembered that the offenders are not hard-hearted, deliberate sinners but misguided, impulsive young men of promise, notwithstanding their momentary fall from grace. The frustration of their immediate ambitions, the imperative necessity forced on them to re-arrange a career and the stupendous effect of wide publicity that their spasmodic aberration is accorded, are hardships sufficient in their cumulative pressure to satisfy the needs of justice.

The demand for "taking the public into confidence" is a crude device to prolong the agony of a sordid exposure.—Yours, etc.

J. S. D.

Andheri, July 28.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With regard to the name of Soli Mistry appearing in the list of 11 students debarred from appearing at any future examination of the University of Bombay or any other University for varying periods, and printed in your issue of the 27th instant, please note that it has nothing to do with me, who was an examinee at the last Matriculation examination which I passed successfully, bearing a similar name.

—Yours, etc.,

SOLI MANECKSHAH
SORABJI MISTRI.

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Persian Text Books

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—For over ten years past there has been going on a scandal of high prices for the Persian texts books for First Year and Intermediate classes of the Bombay University. A set of Persian books for either class generally consisting of two text books, one in prose and one in poetry, along with "notes" on each text book has been selling for Rs. 7 or Rs. 8. A certain publishing company of Karachi or some other allied publication house has been publishing these books year after year and making large profits They have often had no competitor in the field. This year the University authorities have given them a monopoly. Last year a set if Inter Arts Persian books was sold for Rs. 8. This year three books so far issued have been priced at Rs. 9 as under:—

	S.P.
Diwan Hafiz Texts	Rs. 2-8
Notes " "	Rs. 3-0
Siyaseit Nama Texts	Rs. 3-8
	Rs. 9-0

The fourth book that is to be published will also be priced at something like Rs. 3 (three) so that the entire set will cost Rs. 12. Two first year Persian books so far issued have been priced at Rs. 4 so the entire set will cost about Rs. 7.

A look at the text books will show that there is absolutely no reason why any monopoly should have been given by the University. The texts are taken from old standard works by famous Persian authors. The editor Mr. Daudpotta has added nothing except a few pages of introduction. One fails to understand why the University should have prescribed the particular editions with Mr. Daudpotta's introduction, unless it were its intention to give an opportunity to a particular individual or publishing house to thrive. Even if the University authorities did give this monopoly, they ought to have been careful to regulate the prices of the books.

Again, the publishers do not give their books to all the authorized book sellers but their own accredited agents. Further the agents do not sell the text books separately but sell these along with notes. Thus the students are compelled to purchase notes even against their will.

The immediate attention of the University authorities is invited to the above facts with a request that they should at once institute inquiries into the matter. Before they come to any decision, they should at once issue orders to the publishers radically to decrease the prices if they are competent to do so. It may incidentally be remarked that cheap litho editions of the texts prescribed are available in the Punjab and the U.P. Why should not advantage be taken of such editions?—Yours, etc.,

A STUDENT.

Bombay Sikhs And Sir Henry Craik

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was surprised to read a report in yesterday's issue of the "Times of India" that the Bombay Sikhs presented an address of welcome to Sir Henry Craik, Home Member-designate of India. A proposal to present the address was placed before the Executive Committee of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, but was withdrawn as it was explained by the members that the local Sikhs had nothing to do with Sir Henry. The facts are that a Sikh gentleman from Amritsar who is employed in the Judicial Department, took a handful of Sikhs employed in Bombay and unceremoniously presented the address at Ballard Pier. May I know from the "prominent members of Sikh community," who was their leader, what are the names of the members of the deputation and what reply Sir Henry Craik gave to their address of loyalty?

The Bombay Sikhs have never presented addresses to any Government servants nor do they intend doing so in future.—Yours, etc.,

'A SIKH."

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary represented His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at the funeral of the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart; at Poona on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended an Entertainment at the Poona Club, Ltd., in aid of the Red Cross Society, on Saturday.

PROFESSOR LASKI ON THE CARPET

Bernard Shaw's Suggestion

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, July 21,
(By Air Mail).

Because Professor Harold Laski delivered a realist lecture in Moscow on the possible political developments in this country, he is being denounced all round. Not only have questions been asked in the House of Commons, but the University chiefs have issued the edict that Professor Laski's action "will doubtless form the subject of an enquirq by the appropriate body." But they make it plain that the University could not possibly accept responsibility "for personal expressions of opinion by any of its professors."

As Bernard Shaw points out in a letter to the "Daily Telegraph", instead of attacking Professor Laski, now is "an excellent opportunity to confer some special distinction on him to show that, in London at least, political science does not mean gammon and spinach? He supports Prof. Laski's statement that English gentlemen "never trouble themselves about the principles of the British constitution a moment longer than is quite convenient to them

Of Professor Laski, G. B. S., says, "Had he called the Habeas Corpus Act the corner stone of British liberty, and trial by Jury the palladium of British justice he would have been first challenged to name a single instance in which the Habeas Corpus Act has not been suspended whenever the Government and the police desired to imprison Britons and detain them without trial . . ."

A Touch of Ignominy.

Mary Stoke a graduate and former lecturer of London University, in the course of a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" says that since the advent of Hitlerism rectors of certain German universities have been forced to stand by like frightened but obedient sheep while Nazi students have made public bonfires of such portions of their university libraries as the political party in power happens to dislike. These rectors, she points out. have presented an ignominious spectacle to the academic world. "Unhappily, there is a touch of such ignominy in the letter which the Vice-Chancellor and Principal of London University have published in reply to some ill-informed political criticism of Professor Laski's recent Moscow lectures."

Miss Stoke adds "I feel thoroughly ashamed of these gentlemen; ashamed in the first place of their deplorable illiteracy (to which the "Manchester Guardian" referred editorially); ashamed in the second place of their suggestion that any expression of political opinion by a professor of their university should "form the subject of an inquiry by the appropriate body." I did not know that the University of London contained an appropriate body for the conduct of heresy trials."

Proud of the Professor.

"At the same time," goes on Miss Stokes, "I am proud that a professor of this same university should have had the courage to uphold the principle of Parliamentary Government in the camp of its most bitter and dogmatic enemies, and feel that the very possibility of such championship is symptomatic of advancing civilisation in Russia. I am quite sure that hosts of London graduates and teachers must share my shame—whether or not they may share my pride in Professor Laski's achievement. And if that is so, we can ensure that any challenge to freedom of speech in the University of London will meet with active, widespread, and uncompromising resistance."

In a leading article, the "Daily Telegraph" replies to G. B. S. that "the Habeas Corpus Act has never been "suspended" except in times of the gravest public danger, and then only very rarely believe there has been no suspension since 1817, and then only in relation to persons suspected of treason."

The "Telegraph" does admit that "Dora" was in operation during the War, but them, "in time of war certain safeguards necessarily are in abeyance for the common good of the realm."

The common good? "War is waged by the will of the capitalist class and to their profit" says the "Daily Worker" which adds "The worker's share is to give his labour, life, and liberty. What is the Dora but the abrogation of constitutional rights by the gentlemen of England in the interests of their class?"

The "Telegraph" conveniently omits to mention the Emergency Powers Act, although it was put in operation during the General Strike in 1926, empowering the police to arrest any person at will, without warrant. It remains in readiness for use at any time of strike or public upheaval, and we have the assurance of George Lansbury that a Labour Government equally with a Tory one would use it against the people.

FIVE YEAR PLAN OF MONOTECHNICS

Soviet Introduces Novel System Of Technical Training

In 1929-30 remarkable changes were introduced into the Soviet system of technical education. These changes were accomplished under the direction of D. A Petrovsky, who during the civil war had organised the training of officers for the Red Army. Mr. Petrovsky studied the systems in existence in the chief industrial countries while developing the new scheme, and was in close touch with experts in several countries, especially in England. After establishing the new system of "monotechnics" he left the sphere of educational organisation for a time and became administrative director of the Soviet Geological Survey Recently he has returned to technical education, in order to reshape the system again to suit coming conditions, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian."

The position in 1929 was that the enormous constructive works of the first Five-year Plan required a vast number of engineers immediately How tould these be produced? A large part of the plants being constructed at that time had been designed by foreign engineers. The first task, therefore, was to provide a large number of engineers who would be able to carry out instructions intelligently. It was not necessary for the new engineer to be thoroughly trained in design and the more difficult parts of engineering which demand a very thorough theoretical training. The quickest way of producing this type of engineer was by subdividing all technical institutes into "monotechnics," where the student could be given a training which would make him valuable in one branch of the profession if not in others The subdivision and concentration allowed a great increase in the number of engineers trained in the years following 1930. The system achieved its end; the new plants were built and operated by the engineer graduating from the monotechnics.

After the first Five-year Plan was completed the planning commissions had to give more consideration to the requirements of future plans. In particular, the third Five-year Plan, to be inaugurated in 1938, was to be accomplished without foreign technical aid. By that time Soviet engineering was to be self-supporting in design and ideas The production of creative engineers demanded a change in the monotechnic to technital education designed for a different aim.

FIVE-YEAR COURSES

In the new scheme many of the monotechnics have been reorganised together into single institutions. These new single institutions resemble American technical universities. They have a five-year course, the first two years of which are general and chiefly devoted to mathematics. physics, chemistry, and geometry. This is particularly desirable in the U. S S. R., because the pre-university education is often of low quality. In the third year the student is to specialise much on the previous monotechnic lines. The new system is to combine the advantages of the monotechnic system with a thorough preliminary course. This makes the preparation of an engineer a longer process, but the Soviet can now afford the time. As Mr. Petrovsky told me, the new system is fundamentally an expression of the increased wealth and leisure of the U. S. S. R. They can now afford a broader course

The development may be illustrated by an account of the Industrial Institute, of which Professor Gittis has recently been appointed director. This institute was opened as such on July 1. It has grown out of the old Polytechnic founded on the lines of a German technical high school at Lesno, near Leningrad, thirty-two years ago. The system of education remained essentially unchanged until 1930. Then the number of students had increased to 12,000 under the demand from the Five-year Plan. This number became unmanageable under the old system of independent faculties. The Polytechnic was dissolved into a number of autonomous monotechnics. Contact between staff and students was improved, and students in each monotechnic were taught those subjects closely connected with their speciality. The examination system was abolished.

While these measures enabled the numbers of engineers trained to be increased tenfold, they had weaknesses. There was not a sufficient number of lecturers to supply all of the monotechnics with adequate staff. The students in some monotechnics had no opportunity of hearing the best professors, who taught in other monotechnics. The abolition of the examination system prevented an adequate assessment of the technical initiative of students. The professors record of a student's diligence was not enough. Under the new scheme the student is examined yearly; half the marks being awarded by the professor for term work and half for a written examination. It may be added that the Soviet universities held on June 20 the first public discussion of doctors' dissertations since the Revolution.

FACTORY WORK

Students taking the new technical courses will spend half of the fourth and fifth years in factory work. In the second half of the fifth year they must spend four months on a design, involving fifteen or sixteen blue prints. The assigned tasks are chosen with special care, so that they are not too ambitious and yet may be useful. The themes are generally based on suggestions from factories, and may involve the preparation of drawings for minor changes in a standard design.

Under the monotechnic scheme the discipling of students closely resembled that of factory workers Attendance at lectures was compulsory. In September voluntary courses on literature, the theatre, and various other topics will be introduced in the Industrial Institute. The authorities wish to experiment with more voluntary methods of study and discover the best combination of compulsion and freedom.

The introduction of the monotechnic system greatly increased the teaching duties of professors. This prevented them from undertaking an adequate amount of research. It is expected that the re-organisation will give the best professors more free time. It will certainly increase their prestige and power. This aspect of the re-organisation is in line with the general tendency to increase the individual responsibility and power of the leaders in all departments of Soviet life.

France To Go Fascist?

Country On Brink Of Eruption

When M. Sarraut, the French Minister of the Interior, in the Chamber a few days ago, described France as a "powder magazine," he was not guilty of exaggeration.

Following the battle of the Place de la Concorde, which was the climax of the outbreak of last February, shrewd political observers predicted a struggle for supremacy between the forces of Right and Left, and prophesied that this struggle would ultimately end in physical conuict. Their prediction has so far been abundantly justified, writes Mr. Frank Hillier, the Paris correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

During the last few weeks political turmoil has been steadily growing.

Riots arising out of the breaking up of meetings are now of almost daily occurrence. There have been ugly incidents. The none too numerous forces of law and order are becoming harassed and fatigued.

"CIVIL WAR."

It is impossible, moreover, on any day to pick up a batch of newspapers without finding the prospects of general civil strife anxiously discussed. The sinister phrase "civil war" is appearing ever more frequently in the daily Press.

To understand the situation it is necessary to go back to the tragedy of February 6.

That was in effect a victory of the Right and of the ex-soldiers over Parliament with its Left majority, followed by the suspension of its free action.

It was made to accept a National Government and to surrender its powers to that Government to which public opinion compelled it to accord power to govern large ly by decree.

PRIVATE ARMIES.

For the forces of the Right February 6 was the frustration of an attempt at a Left coup d'etat. For the Left, it was a brute force triumph of Fascism. As a matter of fact it is doubtful if there was really a Left plot, and the movement which put the National Govenrment into power had nothing to do with Fascism at all.

Now the Socialists are declaring that the Right have broken the political truce and that they are organising private armies—the Croix de Feu, the Jeunesse Patriote, the Solidarite Francaise—with which to establish a Right dictatorship.

These bodies in their turn charge the Socialist-Communist Front-Commun with arming for a Red revolution, and that the disorders which this organisation is provoking all over the country represent the training of storm troops. There is evidence that the Government itself shares this view.

CRISIS IN THE AUTUMN?

Here is the immediate danger that is threatening the peace of France. Each side is afraid that the other means to get in first

Paris itself is quiet, but in the provinces the atmosphere is so tense that many mayors are forbidding political meetings. They are, as M. Sarraut himself did not hesitate to say in the Chamber, acting wisely.

If the present rioting goes on, someone, probably several people, will be killed and then anything might happen.

The summer months are the commonest revolutionary period in France. Any week-end—this Sunday is a danger-point—trouble may arise. But probably the crisis will be reached in the autumn.

Just what form it will take, if it happens, it is quite impossible to say. A stand-up sanguinary battle between Left and Right, with the victors establishing some sort of (probably) temporary dictatorship is a possibility.

But it seems safe to say that whatever the volcano ultimately throws up it will resemble nothing Italian or German, but will above all be something characteristically French.

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G. B. Shaw On Laski's Moscow Lecture

"THE WORLD AS IT IS"

(By Air Mail.)

The following letter appears in the "Daily Telegraph."

Sir,—Now that it is gravely proposed that the Court of London University should indict Professor Laski for the offence of not talking British electioneering bunk in Moscow instead of doing his academic duty by sticking strictly to political science and to nistorical fact, we had better consider what the effect on Russia would have been if he had done anything so foolish.

The Russians would have ridiculed his lecture as a silly attempt to humbug them, and an insult to their knowledge of how the world is really governed.

When Professor Laski mentioned the well-known fact that English politicians. whom he politely and properly (under the circumstances) called gentlemen, never trouble themselves about the principles of the British Constitution, a moment longer than is quite convenient to them, he was uttering what is in Russia a commonplace.

HABEAS CORPUS ACT

Had he called the Habeas Corpus Act the corner stone of British liberty, and Trial by Jury the palladium of British justice he would have been first challenged to name a single instance in which the Habeas Corpus Act has not been suspended whenever the Government and the police desired to imprison Britons and detain them without trial, and then asked sarcastially why our Indian subjects, when acquitted by juries of their countrymen, are promptly sentenced by Britisn judges precisely as if the verdict were one of guilty.

I am not suggesting, and the Russians would be the last to suggest. that these repudiations of our shop window constitutional principles are not necessary incidents in real government as distinguished from platform oratory. I am simply explaining that the platform pretences are for home consumption only, and that if Professor Laski had kept them up in Russia he would not only have disgraced himself academically, but created a most unfavourable impression of folly, insincerity, and insular self-conceit.

NOT A STAGE ENGLISHMAN.

It is not the business of a London University professor to impersonate the stage Englishman of the Continental theatres, and thereby make that very funny clown appear a real person.

Mr. Litvinoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has beaten all the cleverest diplomats of Europe and America by simply always playing with his cards on the table and dealing with the world as it really is In view of the success this is hardly the moment to attack Professor Laski for playing the game as the Russians understand it.

It is, on the contrary, an excellent opportunity to confer some special distinction on him, to show that in London, at least, political science does not mean gammon and spinach.—Yours etc.

G. BERNARD SHAW.

4, Whitehall-court, S.W. 1, July 15

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If Labour Had To Rule To-morrow

COMPOSITION OF BRITISH CABINET.

(By Air Mail).

"An Anxious Socialist" examines in the following article in the "Evening Standard" the talent available for any future Cabinet of his party. His list is published below, and his misgivings are considerable. If a Socialist has these misgivings, what should those outside be thinking?

Prime Minister	Mr. J. R. Clynes
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Herbert Morrison
Froeign Secretary	Mr. A. V. Alexander
Lord President of Council	Lord Snell
Lord Chancellor	Lord Sankey may remain
Minister of Defence (combining the Three Forces)	Dr. Hugh Dalton
Home Secretary	Mr. A. Greenwood
Board of Trade	Mr. Wedgwood Benn
Agriculture	Dr. C. Addison
Transport	Mr. Ernest Bevin
Labour	Major Attlee
Health	Miss Susan Lawrence
Education	Mr. Lees Smith
India	Lord Ponsonby
Scotland	Mr. Tom Johnstone
Lord Privy Seal	Lord Arnold
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster	Mr. Anuerin Bevan
First Commissioner of Works	Dr. Hugh Dalton
Minister of Mines	Mr. E. Shinwell
Post Office	Mr. F. Montague
Outside the Cabinet:	
Attorney-General	Sir Stafford Cripps

It has been decided that the next Secretary of the Socialist Party, Mr. Henderson's successor, shall be debarred from Cabinet office. What has gone wrong with the Party? Where is the old fire that turned soap-box sentimentalism into Socialist rule in one generation? Above all, what has happened to the men who made the movement, and who is there coming on to take their place?

These questions may be tiresome to the old-times Tories who regard the Socialist Party as a damned—but fortunately temporary—nuisance, but to men on the move the answers must be found. For the Socialist Party is much more than an interlude; it is an institution; and will rule this country again in the near future.

The Liberals are slipping sedately into the shadows loaded with piety and principles, and Labour has taken their place. Soon we shall return to the old ding-dong two-party system like a Swiss clock, with the Conservatives and the Socialists popping in and out alternatively as the Liberals and Tories did in the good old days before we talked of many-years, cost of living indices, and the law of diminishing marginal returns.

It is a matter of some Imperial importance, therefore, to find out what sort of Socialist is coming along to take the place of the people who are passing out. Let us begin with a glance at the old hands. Thousands of men and women helped to build up the Labour movement, but the future will remember only a handful of them: Keir Hardie the dreamer, Bernard Shaw the prophet, MacDonald the schemer, Snowden the evangelist, Henderson the organiser, and Sidney Webb the inexhaustible feed-pipe. Where are they now? Hardie is dead, Shaw is drumming for the dictators, MacDonald remains faithful to Downing-street, Snowden is snarling among his burnt boats, Henderson wanders pathetically between Geneva and Transport House, and Webb is still eating Blue Books for breakfast. So far as the Labour Party is concerned they are all finished.

Who is there left to carry on? I put the question to one of the Socialists who matter, and his answer was "God knows!"

"But," I persisted, "if you are returned to power, who will be in the Cabbinet?" Again he replied, "God knows." They will need at least twenty men for the Cabinet, and this leader, who has spent his whole life in the Party, could only think of six.

Ten years ago, Mr. Winston Churchill asked if Labour was fit to govern. The interrogative taunt did not mean that Labour was unworthy or incapable of the task. Mr. Churchill was thinking of the strange shoal of engine-drivers, teachers, bakers, miners, weavers, dockers, doctors, bankers, bricklayers, and bookworms that was left gasping on the Treasury Bench when the electoral tide receded. He put his finger on the real weakness of Labour. Unlike the members of other parties, Socialist candidates are mostly selected on an occupational basis. The unions own certain seats and nobody must challenge them.

Once when Mr. Arthur Henderson was looking for a seat, an old Yorkshire member with an enormous majority was asked to resign to make way for his leader. His reply sums up the union attitude; "Tell Uncle Arthur that this seat belongs to t' miners." It still does and always will until the Socialist Party puts its foot down and abolishes these pocket boroughs.

Before Labour took office in 1924 young men of position, brains and constructive outlook were drifting to Socialism in droves, but the dead hand of the trade union machine soon sent them scuttling away. To-day, most of the constructive Socialist thinking is going on among the young Tories, while the Labour people are content to go pottering along on the old bread-and-butter basis. They have forgotten the dream and are entirely immersed in trumpery details which, important enough to-day, will be clean forgotten to-morrow.

The only men with a kick in them are Maxton, Cripps and young Anuerin Bevan and everyone else hates them.

Who is to be Prime Minister? Mr. Lansbury will be too old, Mr Henderson will probably have retired. Of the tried old hands there will be only Mr. Clynes left and he may easily be chosen as a compromise. He is trusted by everyone and has the claim of seniority. Moreover, he is sufficiently colourless to play the role of Campbell-Bannerman. The only candidates among the younger men are Mr. Morrison, Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Alexander, while on the industrial side there is one formidable figure who may surprise them all, Mr. Ernest Bevin, the most powerful boss in the whole movement. He is made of dictatorship stuff and in a crisis would be quite capable, and probably willing, to capture the whole machine, lock, stock and barrel, with Downing-street as a side-show.

The chances are, however, if the problem arises soon, that Mr. Clynes will beat them all and be selected as the figure-head with the others I have mentioned as a kind of Praesidium with Bevin in the role of Stalin.

Well, then, how will he build his Cabinet? Leaving out of account the anonymous legions who may emerge at the next election, I have tried to make a list out of the known material. I have discussed it with many leading Socialists, and the list reproduced is the best we can do.

This list ignores the rule that a certain number of Secretaries of State must sit in the House of Lords, but presumably the next Socialist Government will ride ruthlessly through these rules.

Looking through the list there are some really big men who would adorn any Government, but on the whole they are a poor lot. But has Labour any better to offer? If so, where are they? Are they in the movement now? Are they among the candidates? Or is Labour waiting hopefully for a galaxy of geniuses to appear magically in the firmament after the next election?

A PROFESSOR'S BELIEF

"Shakespeare Keeps India In Empire"

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Shakespeare, and not the politicians, has retained India for the Empire—that is the belief of Professor Amaratha Jha of the University of Allahabad.

The Professor explained this at a luncheon in London to celebrate the silver jubilee of the Poetry Society.

"I have had a fairly long experience of the study and teaching of Shakespeare," said the Professor. "and I say without hesitation that no English writer is more enjoyed in India than Shakespeare."—Reuter.

"INSURANCE IS SACRED DUTY OF CO-OPERATORS"

Prof. Kaji Urges Small Man Should Realise Imporance Of Thrift And Saving

RECORD OF PROGRESS

The fourth annual general meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society was held on 28th July in the Society's premises, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay, under the presidentship of Prof. H. L. Kaji, I.E.S.

The society during the year 1933-34 has secured proposals for Rs. 7,63,900 and proposals for Rs. 6,09,650 were paid up. The reserve fund increased to about Rs. 28,000. The society's position has thus been considerably strengthened. The peculiar feature of the working of the society lies in the fact that nearly 50 per cent of the business was secured through Co-operative Societies working as agents.

The president in the course of his speech in presenting the report said:—

The society has been progressing year after year so that the total business secured exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs and the life insurance fund has mounted up to about Rs. 28 thousand. Our investments have also been prudent so that the appreciation in the securities gives us a profit of more than Rs. 8,000. The results of the First Triennal Valuation have as you are awaie been extremely satisfactory in that we have been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 10 per annum per thousand for the first triennium of our existence. No small achievement for a Society, started purely without any share capital and worked in a co-operative spirit, utilising honorary services wherever compatible with business efficiency and thus keeping down the expense ratio.

REACHING THE SMALL MAN.

I have often been asked by friends how co-operative insurance differs from ordinary insurance. I might well ask how does a co-operative bank differ from an ordinary bank. The difference in both cases obviously lies in so conducting our business as to be increasingly useful to the small man in towns and villages whose interests are not attended to by the ordinary joint stock concerns. We co-operative institutions deal largely with the small man and it is our object to provide facilities to his as far as possible. While thus not ignoring the interests of the richer classes, we attempt to reach ever more and more the small man and this we attempt to do as far as possible through the agency of his co-operative society.

CULTIVATE INSURANCE-SENSE.

While this is satisfactory enough, I cannot but express my opinion that the insurance-sense requires yet to be carefully cultivated in the small man. The importance of insurance in the field of commerce is being recognised ever more and more.

Insurance to my mind is not a question of whether we can or cannot afford to pay premiums. It is the prime duty irrespective of the question of affording the necessary periodical expenditure, the duty that one owes to oneself, to his wife and children, as also to his creditors and all those who are interested or have an insurable interest in his life.

"A SACRED DUTY."

To the co-operators, insurance ought normally to appeal at once as a very sacred duty. They are wedded to the practice of thrift that being one of the cardinal tenents of the co-operative movement and they rely upon their own savings resulting from the practice of thrift to weather the storms of life. Insurance however pools the savings of many and makes them available to all in turn as they ofte after the other get engulfted in the waters they are braving. When this is so, how can there be a man who calls himself a co-operator, who signs his articles of faith in thrift, and yet who does not deem it incumbent on him to pool his resources with those of others, so that not only his own savings but those of others, for that is the essence of insurance, would be at his service in the event of old age or premature death. It is not a question of whether a co-operator can afford to take out a life policy; he must afford it. We may pinch elsewhere, save a few rupees here and there, but this duty of providing for himself and for all others, in whom he is interested and who are interested in him must be performed.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

I understand we in Bombay are embarking on the development of Land Mortgage Banking and surely when the repayments are years, insurance must be called spread over a long series of to its aid to safeguard the interests of all concerned. I trust the powers that he will insist on the borrowers taking out a policy and I think I may safely promise that our society will do all in its power to give all possible facilities to them. A very large field of business thus opens out before your society which will be valuable not so much in my opinion for the amount of business that may be secured from year to year but for the opportunities that it would give us of carrying the message of insurance to the masses in the rural areas.

HOTSON FLAYS CHURCHILL

Former Home Member Of Bombay Govt. Exposes Winnie's Inconsistencies

Speaking on "The problem of India" at a meeting organised by the Union of Britain and India at Bradford in mail week, Lord Bingley presiding, Sir Ernest Hotson, said it would do nothing but harm to attempt to dismiss the Indians' claims to self-government because they are "illiterate heathens" and the majority of their leaders "mere rogues"—phrases recently used on the public platform by two prominent opponents of the White Paper scheme.

Sir Ernest asked his audience to believe that the recent nationalist agitation in India was "not a proof of ingratitude but the direct and inevitable result of our own teaching". Were the Indian unreasonable if they asked us to practise what we preached and to give them a larger share in the Government of their own country?

Sir Alfred Watson, who followed, spoke of the trade situation. India, like every other country, had suffered from the prevailing depression, and its trade to-day was little more than half what it was at the peak. Hundreds of thousands in this country were dependent for their livelihood upon supplying India with goods, and if we lost our Indian trade there would be a wide extension of poverty and unemployment.

Mr. Winston Churchill was talking of the pass being sold and of British trade being handed over to the mercy of Indian statesmen. "If that is the case the people who are responsible are not those who framed the White Paper," Sir Alfred contended. "The responsibility rests with those who framed the Fiscal Convention, which was promised of the same time as the Montagu Reforms of 1919, although it was not incorporated in the Act embodying those reforms. Mr. Winston Churchill was a member of the Coalition Government that entered into that arrangement. His views have changed—not for the first time in his life. What was white has become black. But so far as Mr. Churchill's diatribes have any relation to the Indian situation at the all they are an attack not upon the Government or upon the White Paper but upon a policy for which he has a heavy share of responsibility."

LANCASHIRE TRADE.

"Our greatest interest in India has been cotton goods. Our exports from Lancashire are still the largest individual section of our trade with India. But the position has undergone an enormous change. At the height of its trade Lancashire sent India 3,000,000,000 yards of cotton fabrics in a year, and India manufactured for itself 1,200,000,000 yards. Last year the Indian manufacture was over 3,000,000,000 yards, and it is growing. Lancashire, even with the preference which India has given her, can never hope to get back to the old position. A demand still exists for her finer products, and with any recovery of prosperity in India—and that recovery has already begun—India will be an improving market, provided there is goodwill. India has shown goodwill on her side in her ratification of the Ottawa Agreements and in the recent negotiations with the Cotton Mission."

The White Paper proposals offered at least the basis of goodwill and provided efficient safeguards against discrimination against British trade, whether domiciled in the country or coming from the Empire.

In his introductory remarks Lord Bingley said there was one thing those who served on the Simon Commission had certainly learned, and that was that it was impossible to govern any great country like India permanently successfully, and peacefully without obtaining the goodwill of the people who were to be governed.

Both speakers replied to a number of questions.

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NO PROGRESS WITHOUT HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

Lahore Demands Release Of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

"I have been fighting for Hindu Muslim unity from the very start of my public life and I am prepared to give my life for this sacred cause," declared Dr. Mohammad Alam, presiding over a meeting of the citizens of Lahore at Pari Mahal.

Proceeding he said that they could not move a step further in the political fight of the country without Hindu-Muslim unity, for the attainment of which Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress had been striving hard. India's freedom could not be achieved without Hindu-Muslim unity. This was why he was so much particular abotu unity.

LUCKNOW PACT.

Referring to the Lucknow Pact, the doctor said that the Congress had committed a blunder by introducing the principle of communalism into its policy. Hindu-Muslim unity could never be achieved by such pacts; such pacts rather strengthened communalism. He emphasised that the need of the hour was that the Congress should bid goodbye to the communal-minded workers and should depend on nationalist workers alone. Unless India was Indianised and there was Hindu-Muslim unity they could not succeed in getting the Communal Award and the White Paper cancelled. Concluding, Dr. Alam strongly appealed to young men to come forward and raise a strong and unanimous voice of protest against communalism and drive this demon out of the country.

MAULANA ATIQUIS SPEECH.

Maulana Abdul Majid Atiqui speaking next said that the attainment of Swaraj was impossible without Hindu-Muslim unity.

Referring to the Red-Shirt movement, the speaker said that it was a non-violent movement and was based on Hindu-Muslim unity. He strongly appealed to the Government to rise to the occasion and lift the ban imposed on the Red Shirt organisation and release Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and other Red Shirt prisoners.

RELEASE KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN.

S. Sardar Sardul Singh, pleader, moved a resolution urging the Government to raise the ban imposed on Red Shirts and release Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and other Frontier prisoners forthwith.

Sh. Ladorani Zutshi supporting the resolution said that the Government had committed a blunder by not removing the ban on Red Shirts. The Government were wrong in thinking that they would be able to maintain good atmosphere in the Frontier by keeping Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and other Congress prisoners in jail.

Mr. A. C. Bali said that they question of Hindu-Muslim unity was a question of life and death for them and they would preach the gospel of unity untiringly The Red Shirts were practising non-violence. They had filled the jails in carrying out the mandate of the Congress and fighting for Hindu-Muslim unity. They were all for the freedom of the country. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was a true nationalist.

After the speeches of Sjt. Satyarthi and Khalifa Fazal Din, the resolution was passed and the meeting came to a close.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta Hastens Back Home

Cancels European Engagements To Participate In Indian Election Propaganda

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, who recently attended the International Labour Conference as a representative of Indian Labour, leaves London on Wednesday, July 25, by air for Paris. After spending a day in Paris he will fly to Vienna to see Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in connection with the organisation of Indian propaganda in Europe. He will then leave either from Genoa or Marseilles and reach Bombay on August 10.

SOJOURN CUT SHORT.

Mr. Mehta had originally intended to stay for about two months in England and interview the leaders of all the political parties here with a view to influence their opinions regarding the forthcoming legislature on India. The postponement however of the publication of the Report of the Joint Select Committee on India, and urgent advices from India recalling him for participating in the election propaganda at home, have compelled him to terminate his stay here and to leave for India sooner than he intended.

It was also his intention to participate in the International Labour Conference to be held in Paris next month, and the Trade Union Labour Party Conferences to be held here as a fraternal delegate from India.—United Press.

BUDGET SESSION OF COCHIN COUNCIL

COCHIN, July 28.

The budget session of the Cochin Legislature commences on Monday at Ernakulam under the presidency of Mr. Herbert Dewan.

On Tuesday after voting of supplementary grants the Law Member will introduce the following bills:—

The Cochin income-tax regulation Amendment Bill. The Tea Cultivation Restriction Bill. The Matches Excise Duty Bill and the Rubber Control Bill.

The Finance Member will then present the budget on the last day. Mr. K T Mathew will present the Select Committee Report on State Aid to Industries Bill and move that the bill as amended be taken into consideration. He will also move the Cochin Free and Compulsory Education Bill to be taken into consideration and introduce the Cochin Regulation of Sales Bill.

Among the important resolutions to be discussed is one urging collection and publication of statistics relating to agriculture, industries and trade and starting of State life insurance scheme. A.P. Special.

"WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?"

Lord Arnold's Parody

In the course of the debates in the House of Lords earlier this month, on the repeal of land taxes Lord Arnold said that he would give to their lordships a prose parody, "Who killed the land taxes?"

Who killed the land taxes
I, said the Chancellor;
I always intended to do it, and no nonsense about a National Government has stopped me.
I killed the land taxes.
Who saw them die?
I, said the Prime Minister,
Though I was one of their parents;
But I could not save their life without losing mine, and so, of course, they had to go, like so much else if I am to remain where I am.
I saw them die,
Who'll be chief mourner?
I, said Lord Snowden,
Though I did more than anybody to put the National Government into office, and thus helped to kill free trade and everything else which I ever stood for, including land taxes.
But, as usual, I continue to blame everybody but myself.
So I'll be chief mourner.
Who'll make the shroud?
I, said Sir John Simon.
In the last two years I have buried all my past beliefs and have become an expert shroud maker.
So I'll make the shroud.

—"The Times."

"What's leisure, Daddy?"

"Leisure, my boy, is the two minutes' rest a man gets while his wife is hunting up something else for him to do."

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

JULY 28.

Tajuca, Rohm, Hamburg.
Kenya, Eadie, Durban.
Garada, Clark, Calcutta.
Baroda, Sampson, Busrah.
Chybassa, Sinclair, Calcutta.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 29.

Tottori Maru, Ubinkata, Kobe.
Chancer, Shields, Cape Town (for order).

LOADING.

JULY 28.

Steamer Tijuca for Hamburg.
Steamer Durenda for London.
Steamer Graciossa for Bangkok.
Steamer City of Dundee for Liverpool.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Kenya:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Kenya, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tijuca.—The L Edwards Ltd., steamer Tijuca arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Garada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Garada, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Baroda.—The B I S N Co's steamer Baroda arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chybassa:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chybassa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Totori Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tottori Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo

S S Chancer:— The Messrs. Louis Dreyfuss Co.'s steamer Chancer sailed yesterday for Cape Town (for order) with a cargo of linseed.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 28.

1 President Monroe, 6195, New York, 28-7, F F Campbell Co.
4 Ockenfels 4679 Antwerp, 30-7 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Mundra, 4478, Karachi 28-7 M. M & Co.
9 Tottori Maru 3708, Japan 29-7 N Y Kaisha.
12 Elysia, 4211, Liverpool, 2-8, Grahams Trading Co.
14 Kenya, 4646 Durban 8-8 M M & Co.
15 Chaucer 3628, U. S. A. 28-7, Louis Dreyfus Co.
16 Tijuca 3251 Rangoon 31-7 L Edwards.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Golden Gate 2950 Rangoon 31-7 Scindia S N Co.
3 Bandra 1893, Basra, 1-8 M M & Co.
5 Janaki 530, M'Coast 29-7, Malabar S N Co.
9 Baroda 1888 Calcutta NF, M M & Co.
12|13 Gandara 3218 Karachi 29-7 M M & Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, N F N F Esmail Tarmahomed and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

B Dogra, 3281, Navlakhi NF, T Morrison & Co.
C|R Chybassa 4022 Calcutta 4-8 M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Strathnaver 2|8, P & O S N Co.
Mantua 10-8 P & O S N Co.
Maloja, 16-8, P and O S N Co.
Bangalore, 17-8, P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 22-8, P and O S N Co.
Mangolia, 30-8, P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 30-8, P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma 14-8, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

C|o Dundee 30-7, K N Co.
Clan Macvicar 2-8, J F Co.
C|o Guildford 11-8, K N Co.
Castalia 15-8, G T Co.
Clan Mackay 19-8, J F Co.
C|o Baroda 20-8, K N Co.
C|o Barcelona 25-8, K N Co.
Clan Mackeller 27-8, J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wartenfels 27|7, L Edwards Ltd.
Sonnenfels 18|8, L Edwards Ltd.
Sturmfels 31|8, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Salvir 6-8, T M Co.
Tavinta 10-8, T M Co.
Victoria 6-8, M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Conte Rosso 23-8, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

C|o Auckland 6-8, F F Campbell Co.
President Vankuran 9-8 F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield, 23|8 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Kobe, 9|8 F F Campbell & Co.
Carignano 6-8, L T Co.

FROM KOBE.

Teijin Maru 30-7 O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30/7 N Y Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 15/8 N Y Kaisha.
Kidderpore 3-8, P & O S N Co.
Soudan 5|8 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 10|8 P & O S N Co.
Carthage 24|8 P & O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Chitral 4|8, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 18|8 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Kenya, 28|7. M M and Co.
Tairea, 11|8 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Chitral 4|8 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 4|8 P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 18|8 P & O S N Co.
Carthage 25|8 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Durenda NF, M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia, 2-8, G T Co.
City of Dundee NF, K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ockenfels 30|7 L Edwards Ltd.
Tijuca 31|7 L Edwards Ltd.

FOR CALCUTTA

Chybassa 4|8 M M & Co.
Baroda NF, M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bandra 1-8 M M & Co.
Varsova, 21|8 M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Coldengate 31|7 S S N Co.

FOR BHAVNAGAR.

Dogasa N F, T M Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Graciossa NF F F Campbell & Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Garada, N F M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Tottori Maru (boats Am. Cotton) 27-7-34.
President Monroe 27-7-34.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 28.

S S Durenda for London.—13 bales animal skins, M Nissim; 61 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas; 1 bag soap stone, Shaw Wallace & Co.; 2700 bags groundnut oil cakes, Kishan Prasad & Co.; 407 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 679 bags linseed oil cakes, Ralli Bros; 700 bags linseed oil cakes, Strauss & Co.

For Hull.—800 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.; 26 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.; 200 bags soap stone powder, Shaw Wallace & Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool.—219 bales cotton fly, 96 bales cotton yarn waste, M Narottamdas & Co.; 76 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill & Co.; 990 bags masoor, 1358 bags linseed oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow:—2970 bags masoor, Ralli Bros.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg.—2963 bags linseed, R Ratilal & Co.

For Rotterdom.—5 drums castor oil, Svastika Oil Mills.

S S Graciosa for Philadelphia.—205 bales wool raw, D Abraham & Sons.

S S Tottori Maru for Kobe.—400 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 2 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

For Yokohama.—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 28.

S S Clan Maciness, Agents, J Finlay & Co., from Liverpool.—209 cases machinery; 552 cases tyres; 53 cases motor covers; 62 cases bolts and nuts; 40 cases glue; 80 cases springs; 192 cases tiles; 49 cases glassware; 141 cases tubes; 25 cases whisky; 55 cases condensed milk; 24 cases paper; 20 cases oats; 56 cases soap; 24 drums glycerine; 69 drums dyes; 28 bales wool tops; 335 cases art silk yarn; 89 cases cotton; 150 cases cotton yarn; 375 cases cotton piecegoods; 129 drums paint; 20 drums varnish; 94 drums chemicals; 256 bundles steel keys; 117 bundles steel bars; 3108 bundles galvd. sheets.

From Towey.—812 tons china clay.

From Glasgow.—200 bales news papers; 50 cases beer; 165 cases whisky; 97 cases buckets; 53 cases cotton; 25 cases felt; 214 cases e'ware; 200 bundles tubes.

From Alexandria.—35 bales cotton.

BOMBAY SUGAR MARKETS

Slightly Better Offtake

Bombay, July 27

Our market during the past fortnight was steady. The rains having ceased in the consuming centres, the offtake was slightly better. Earlier in the fortnight on account of three steamers arriving at a time, the market depressed from Rs. 4/2 to Rs. 4/1 but it again recovered as soon as the pressure was lifted. S S Nizam arrived yesterday with about 750 tons of Java Sugar and business in Ready is done at Rs. 4/2/3.

African Sugar: Business in African sugar for our port is reported at s. 6 equivalent to Rs. 4/0/6 Bombay, the quantity being 2700 tons in two fortnightly shipments of about 1000 and 1700 tons respectively. Thanks to improvement in quality of Java Sugar, premium on African Sugar has disappeared.

11000 bags of Partabpur sugar held by one of the big Japanese firms was sold at Rs. 13/11 two months delivery ex. godown. This is being sold to the local dealers at Rs. 13/12. Cawnpore market is steadier due to stocks being slowly consumed.

The production of Indian Mills during the past season was about 5,54,000 tons and of Kandsari sugar about 2,50,000 in all 8,04,000 tons; and the coming season production of Indian Mills is estimated at about 7,00,000 tons and 2,00,000 tons Kandsari, 9,00,000 tons altogether. On account of Java dumping and continental and African sugars being sold freely in Indian markets the outlook for the coming season seems to be gloomy and our millowners have become nervous. They have called a conference of the representatives of all the Indian mills to discuss the situation thus arising and find out a solution. If all agree, it will mean that Indian mills will enter into a competition with Java Sugars at the ports and thus the mills situated in the Deccan will suffer a serious competition from their own sister mills.

The problem of marketing Indian sugar by Joint action is a very complicated one, but shall have to be tackled any how in order to stand the foreign competition.

It is rumoured that Cuba wants to sell off its aggrigated sugar. If it is true then, Java shall have also to throw off its stock of 3,00,000 tons which may bring about a serious crisis in the Sugar market of the world and specially our industry.

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the fortnight estimated at about 30,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 75,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/15 per cwt
Transhipment Rs. 4/4 per cwt F B H
S S Nizam Rs. 4/2/3 per cwt F B H
S S Himalaya Rs. 4/1/6 per cwt F B H
S S Arabia Rs. 4/0/9 per cwt F B H
Shipment June Rs. 4/2 per cwt F B H
Shipment July/Sept Rs. 4/0/9 per cwt F B H
Shipment Oct/Dec Rs. 4/0/6 per cwt F B H
African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14 per cwt
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/9 per cwt
British Refined Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/5 per cwt
Swadeshi Sugar:—
Kesar Sugar Factory Rs. 14/13 per cwt.
Sarya Sugar Factory Rs. 14/3 per cwt
Cawnpori Gutaia Mill Rs. 22 per six mds.
Tone: Steady.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 20th July 1934.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,27,50,000
Public Deposits	6,86,49,000
Other Deposits	76,74,30,000
Sundries	99,97,000
Rs.	95,50,76,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£ 923,800
Advances and Investments in London	£1,577,600
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 141,800
Percentage 28.54	
Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent	

ASSETS

Government Securities	34,86,74,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	13,50,00,000
Loans	2,09,81,000
Cash Credits	15,15,58,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,60,25,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	23,16,000
Dead Stock	2,49,65,000
Sundries	21,66,000
Balances with other Banks	18,49,000
	71,35,34,000
Cash	24,15,42,000
Rs.	95,50,76,000

MEMORANDUM

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.	
Public Deposits	8,84,000	Increase
Other Deposits	29,18,000	Decrease.
ASSETS		
Bank's Investments	1,51,58,000	Decrease
Loans	5,23,000	Increase
Cash Credits	17,99,000	Decrease
Bills Discounted and Purchased	21,23,000	Increase
Cash	2,10,91,000	Increase
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	1,00,00,000	Decrease.

Percentage 28.54

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 28.

October	12.98
December	13.04
January	13.08
March	13.22
May	13.29
Middling Spot	13.00

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 28.

October	12.87
December	13.00
January	13.03
Middling Spot	12.88

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 28.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 28.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
July 1934		6.87
August 1934		6.82
September 1934		6.80
October 1934	6.77	6.78
November 1934		6.74
December 1934		6.74
January 1935	6.73	6.74
February 1935		6.74
March 1935		6.75
April 1935		6.74
May 1935		6.74
June 1935		6.73
July 1935		6.72
Middling Spot		7.07

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 28.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
July 1934	8.34
October 1934	8.43
November 1934	8.46
December 1934	8.49
January 1935	8.52
March 1935	8.56
May 1935	8.61
F.G.F. Spot	8.52

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 28.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	5.28
Fine	5.43
Superfine	5.58
C.P. OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—	
Good	5.38
Fine	5.53
Choice	5.68
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.50
Fine	3.60
Superfine	3.70
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.70
Fine	3.80
Superfine	3.90

LONDON SILVER

London, July 28.

Silver.—Market steady.

Spot	20-1/8
Forward	20-1/4

LONDON GOLD

London, July 28.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 136|18|0-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, July 28.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-3|4 per cent to 0-13|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent to 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3|4 per cent to 0-3|4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3|4 per cent to 0-3|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 28.

T.T. London on:—

Berlin	13.03
Amsterdam	7.45-3/4
Brussels	21.47-1/2
Madrid	36.88
Milan	58.78
Berne	15.44-1/2
Paris	76.40
Prague	121.31
New York closing cross rate	5.03-3/4

SEEDS

London, July 28.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton: July|Aug sellers £10|10.0

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton: July-Aug sellers £11-18-9

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton: July-Aug sellers £12-5-0

Rapeseed Toria (Hull-Continent) c.i.f. ton: July|Aug sellers £10|6|3.

Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton: July|Aug sellers £9-16-3.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton: No offers.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. August sellers 20|7-1|2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Sept|Dec sellers 21|-

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 28.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels: July|Aug sellers 22|3

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels: July|Aug sellers 22|3.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels: July sellers 26|6.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegrams from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	80 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 9 3
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	102 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 12 9
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	13 15 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Corpn Ord	2 15 6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy)	1 6 9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 6 3
Genl and Coml. Invest Trust Defd Stock	69 0 0
East India Distilleries and S F Ord	1 6 3
Eastern Bank Ltd	6 12 6
Great Western Rly Ord Stock	52 10 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	136 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	1 19 9
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord)	0 2 9
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 Debs	103 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	1 15 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb	92 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent Debentures	111 0 0
Tata Power 7 1/2 per cent 'B' Debs 1939/50	112 0 0

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 28.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Sellers 7-1|16.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET

London, July 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C and F Calcutta:—
July|Aug nominal per cwt 6|3-3|4
C and F Bombay:—
July|Aug sellers per cwt 6|0-3|4
C and F Karachi:—
July|Aug sellers per cwt 6|0-3|4

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, July 28.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) 10-1|2.

Plans To Make Over-Crowding Illegal

Madras Corporation Housing Committee Considers British Govt's Proposals

MADRAS, July 28.

The Housing Committee appointed by the Madras Corporation has resolved to recommend to the Council the building of 5,266 houses at Rs 2,000 each to relieve over-crowding in houses occupied by the middle classes.

The income, at a rent of Rs. 15 per month, for a house for nine months, will be Rs 71,19,10 while the interest on the loan that may be taken for the purpose and the sinking fund will be only Rs. 6,01,248.

The Housing Committee is of opinion that the Government should be approached to give the necessary loan on special terms.

FOR MODEL HOUSES.

The Committee has also resolved to recommend to the Council to provide Rs 15 000 for building model houses at a cost varying from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2,000 each for exhibition, the houses being sold afterwards.

Another proposal is to ask those who employ labour on a large scale to make some contribution for the improvement of slums where their employees live or to co-operate with the Corporation in controlling the dwellings and collecting rents in the slums which have been improved and in helping to keep the places clean and safe.

The Committee is of opinion that all open spaces in the city belonging to the Government that may be necessary for building houses should be acquired either free or at as low a cost as possible, and that all private land necessary for the purpose should also be acquired at once to avoid speculation and rise in prices.

The Committee thinks that when houses for the middle-classes are built, they may either be handed over to co-operative societies to be owned and maintained by them on an economic basis, or alienated in favour of approved tenants after a prescribed period of tenancy and on payment of certain number of instalments.

HOUSING LEGISLATION.

The Committee considered the British Government's proposals to introduce new housing legislation, a leading feature of which would be the acting up of a standard of accommodation with the purpose of making over-crowding illegal.

The Committee was of opinion that it was desirable to have legislation in Madras on the lines suggested by the Minister for Education for Great Britain and requested the Engineer and the Health Officer of the Madras Corporation to draft the necessary regulation in consultation with the Legal Adviser and place it before the Housing Committee and the Committee appointed by the Council to consider the City Municipal Act Amendment Bill.—United Press.

TUG-OF-WAR BETWEEN SPIRIT AND SPIRITUALIST

Ends In Win For The Latter According To Aasansol Report

ASANSOL, (By Mail.)

The story of the existence of a "ghost" in a residential house at Asansol is contained in the following statement of Mr. S. Muslim, Circle Inspector of Police. According to him there was a "tug of war" between the spirit and a spiritualist, resulting in a "win" for the latter. The incident was witnessed by a large number of men.

On May 28, 1934. information was lodged at the Asansol Police Station to the effect that stones were being pelted surreptitiously at the bungalow of Mr. Mobarik Ali, an accountant attached to the Divisional Accounts Office, E. I. Railway, Asansol.

A police inquiry was taken up with the presumption that some mischievous persons were connected with the incident. During the progress of the police inquiry, the situation took an alarming turn and it appeared that the police were unable to cope with the lawlessness.

The matter was reported to the Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, and the Sub-Divisional Police Officer and, at the instance of the latter, a vigilant party was formed to re-inforce the police in order to guard the house day and night.

To the surprise of all concerned, the throwing of ballast, about a seer in weight, fell incessantly in the courtyard. I personally noticed these stones falling in my presence in abundance. The peculiarity of the incident was that none of the inmates, the members of the vigilant party or the police who were guarding the house around and from the top of it was hurt.

FROGS FALL ON BEDS

After a couple of weeks, another incident was noticed. Instead of incessant falling of stones in the courtyard and on the tiled roof of the verandah, pieces of gravel fell on the beds and inside the curtains in the room where the inmates were sleeping. It also so happened that frogs and numerous dead lizards fell on the bodies of the inmates. This dispelled my suspicion about the activities of outside people.

At my request the members of the family were removed to Gomoh, a distance of 60 miles from Asansol. The adult servants were ordered to be left behind. On their arrival there, the same trouble started and a telegram was received through the Station Master of Gomoh, describing the same experience as we have had here.

BELIEF IN SPIRIT

On the next day, the inmates of the house were despatched back to Asansol and, in consultation with Mr. Mobarik Ali, I removed them to another house in the town for further experience. I myself went there in the evening and experienced the same unusual incident. As a matter of fact, I was sitting in the courtyard and I felt a stone rolling down my leg. I could not perceive how it fell there

Surely I thought that it was not deluded in any way and I became a firm convert to the belief of spirits. From that day I withdrew all police inquiry into the matter. In the meantime I sent intimation to my officers at various police stations to find out if any spiritual guide was available and to send him to me. Several people came, but none of them was able to remove the troubles arising out of the supernatural phenomenon.

One day another peculiar operation was noticed. After the inmates were removed to their original residence following the experiment made by me in the two places described above, electric bulbs fitted in the house were all smashed to pieces simultaneously. Further, some coins and fruits were thrown into the rooms. These incidents happened in my presence. The neighbours watched the whole affair with me with great surprise.

On July 4, 1934, a spiritual guide named Hafiz Mohammed Sakar Hussain of the village of Badam, in the district of Hazaribagh, was brought in. He was told of all the incidents. On examination of the ballast stones, he at once said that the spirit was predominating in the house. He took up the matter and started his operation to dispel it at 4 p.m. At once a boy servant of Mr. Mobarik Ali, aged 12 years, was found to be affected. He became the medium to talk with the Moulvi

This medium in a senseless mood made a vigorous challenge to the spiritualist and protested against leaving the house. It gave all sorts of irrational answers to the questions put to him by the Moulvi, tried all through to deceive him and begged to be allowed to go away without meeting the demands of the spiritualist. The demands were that it should give out his name and the object with which it attacked the house that it should leave the house permanently and cause no more annoyance to any human being and that it should give a written undertaking to the above effect.

CHALLENGE.

The challenge continued from 4 p.m. to 3-30 a.m. In the midst of the heated discussions various tests were made by the spiritual guide in order to ascertain if the spirit was really under his perfect control and was likely to abide by his decision. He inquired of the time at different moments and, though no watch was available with any of us in the room in which we were sitting, the time read by the spirit was correct to the gun It also dropped a coin according to the direction of the spiritualist by raising his hand and also caused it to disappear. Next it recited the "Holy Quran" within our hearing and also gave a written undertaking, as demanded. It is significant that the medium of the spirit is a "jungli" boy of Madhupur without any education.

After the written undertaking was signed by the boy, he became perfectly normal and at once recognised all those who were present there. The name of the spirit given was of Md. Azim who resided in Asansol town and died about eight years ago. This was verified and found to be true. It also gave out that it resided with a brother spirit in an abandoned mosque in the town. Now, in the same house, Mr. Mobarik Ali is living in peace. I am sure it was not a case of dream.

I sent intimation to Mr. J. S. H. Shattock, I.C.S., S.D.O., of Asansol, and requested him to witness the tug of war between the spirit and the spiritualist, but unfortunately he was out of the town at the time.—A.P.

The United States At Geneva

The salient feature of the recent Session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva in June last, was the progress made towards the effective universality of the Organisation, notably through the closer association of extra-European countries with its work.

Of outstanding importance in this connection was the unanimous decision of the Conference to extend to the N.S.A. an invitation to accept membership of the International Labour Organisation.

Owing to the face that ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, carrying with it membership of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Organisation, had not been accepted by the United States Senate, up to 1932 the greatest industrial country of the world had not been associated with the discussion of industrial problems at Geneva. Last year, however, the United States sent a delegation of "official observers" to follow the proceedings of the Conference. This delegation, in its report to the Government, strongly recommended that the United States affiliate with the International Labour Organisation. Recommendations in the same sense were subsequently made by the American Federation of Labour and by a Conference on Labour Legislation held in Washington and attended by delegates from State Departments of Labour and State Federations of Labour. Finally, a joint resolution was adopted by Congress at its recent Session, and signed by the President on 19 June. This resolution, authorising the President to accept membership of the International Labour Organisation provided that no obligations were involved under the Covenant of the League of Nations, was communicated on 22 June to the International Labour Conference. Immediately this assembly of representatives of the Governments, employers' associations and workers' federations of nearly fifty nations recorded its gratification at the decision of Congress, and unanimously adopted a resolution inviting the United States Government to accept membership of the International Labour Organisation.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 30, 1934

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all
J9

Our S. African Letter

Indians To Be Shipped Off To Unhealthy Regions

Sheer Ingratitude On Part Of Union Govt.

Who Turned Natal Into A "Garden Colony"?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

JOHANNESBURG, July 8.

The long-awaited report of the Indian Colonization Inquiry Committee appointed by the Union Government in consequence of the 2nd Cape Town settlement has been out, and Indian people and the Press would have already seen it as the publication was simultaneous both in India and South Africa. The Report does not discover any new lands for the "unwanted Indians" of South Africa as will be seen from its recommendations. It envisages the establishment of a permanent colony for Indians in British North Borneo, British New Guinea or British Guiana. It maintains that these Crown colonies are sparsely populated and need colonisation, but does not refer to their climatic conditions at all.

EXCLUSION OF ASIATICS.

India knows very well the pitiable condition of the Indians settled in British Guiana already. British North Borneo was described by Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, India's Agent, as country of "head hunters" in the course of his evidence before the Committee and New Guinea which is ruled by the Commonwealth of Australia already has a policy which demands and enforces the exclusion of Asiatics. It is more likely that the Government of India would be urged not to consider British Guiana at all in view of the ill-treatment and sorry plight of the Indians already resident there. As far as North Borneo is concerned, the recommendations of the Committee are too far-stretched to give serious attention to the idea of the Indians being dumped there. Regarding New Guiana, it can be taken for granted that the Commonwealth of Australia will not revise its Asiatic policy for the sake of selfish South Africa.

"SHEER INGRATITUDE"

Even if the Governments of the above-mentioned Colonies do consider these recommendations, they will be confronted with the startling fact that South Africa itself is sparsely populated and that it can easily accommodate 190,000 Indian souls in its broad bosom. Again, which country in the world is not faced with depression at the present time? So it appears that such attempts of finding foreign countries for the colonisation of Indians will hardly succeed. It is the duty of the Government of India and the British Government as well to say clearly to the Union Government that to ship off Indians to unhealthy countries is not only immoral but unworthy for a Government which invited the Indians to settle in the country. It is really sheer ingratitude on the part of the South African Government to devise ways and means to send away the very people who turned Natal into a "Carden Colony" after the purpose has been served. Representations should be made strongly by India to influence South Africa to revise its anti-Indian policy and encourage them to progress in the Union by getting rid of the inter-Provincial barriers and abolishing the laws aimed against the nationals of India.

"COOL CHEEK IN REPORT"

The "Rand Daily Mail," the local influential daily offers very out-spoken comments on the Report and I am tempted to reproduce its sub-leader entitled "Cool Cheek in a Report" here in full, as the paper is very widely read and influences the official opinion as well. It says as follows:—

"We have not seen anything funnier than the Indian Colonisation Inquiry Committee's Report for a long time.

Mr. Hofmeyr appointed the Committee because the Round Table Conference of 1932 decided that scheme for assisted emigration to India had exhausted its possibilities "owing to the economic and climatic conditions of India." The members were asked to evolve some other means of disposal for the unfortunate Indians (whose ancestors, after all, were deliberately brought over by Europeans to this country, and of whom 80 per cent are South African-born), and after searching the world have come to some remarkable conclusions.

IN CROWN COLONIES

Very wisely, they have confined their attention to the Crown Colonies which are not strongly represented in the diplomatic world. British Guiana needs developing. There are very few people there and practically no prejudices. The climate is not mentioned. But suggests the Committee, one might be able to send these unwanted people to it. 'If not, there remains British North Borneo, South Africa does not want its Indians, so why should not British North Borneo be sold to an Indian company in order that they may settle there?' Failing that, Australia should alter its laws concerning Asiatics and admit a strong Indian colony to New Guinea.'

UNDISGUISED EGOTISM

The most striking feature about these suggestions is their undisguised egotism. 'Because South Africa has a prejudice it is proposed that every other part of the Empire should go to great lengths to accommodate her, because she finds Indian labour less useful than formerly. The Indians she brought to her shores are to be shipped off to the unhealthiest regions of the earth.

The Report does the Committee little credit. What would its members say if other parts of the Empire tried to foist off unwanted sections of their population on the Union without regard to the wishes of the local inhabitants, or, indeed, to anything but their convenience? This attempt to use the Empire as a dumping-ground is, of course, doomed to failure. But it is certainly a piece of cool cheek."

WILL NAIDU ANSWER?

The only question which worries the Indian public mind is the endorsement of the views expressed in the Report by Mr. S. R. Naidu, the elected representative of the South African Indian Congress. Did Mr. Naidu know the conditions of British Guiana, North Borneo and New Guinea? If he did, why did he say "Agreed" "Agreed" to all the suggestions put forward by the European members of the Committee?

DUTY OF CONGRESS

The South African Indian Congress should not now fight shy and its Conference should unequivocally declare that these recommendations are unacceptable and that the Union Government should now abandon the idea of sending out Indians who should be per-

(Continued on page 9).

PHENOMENON ATTRACTS CROWDS

Uprooted 'Sagon' Tree Revives In Six Months.

PEOPLE FLOCK FOR DARSHAN & OFFER PRAYERS

JUBBULPORE, July 29

A strange phenomenon, which is attracting the simple-minded inhabitants of the surrounding villages in hundreds, is reported to have occurred at village Bhartri Hari, in Patan Tehsil, Jubbulpore District.

It appears that a 60-feet high "sagon" tree, which was uprooted in the early summer of this year, has after a period of six months, again stood upright and is covered with foliage.

The village folk, considering this phenomenon to be due to the tree being the abode of some spirits, are flocking to the spot to have its "darshan," and are repeating prayers and offering it presents.—United Press.

BRISK ENROLMENT IN C. P.

Congress Elections In Jubbulpore On August 5

JUBBULPORE, July 29

The elections of the local Congress organisations, according to a notice published and distributed by the Congress authorities, will take place on August 5, 1934, and not on September 5, as reported before.

In the meantime, the various District Congress Committees of the Province, has succeeded in enrolling more than 10,000 members. Of these the Jubbulpore District Congress Committee has enrolled 2,600, Raipur 2,900 and Saugor 1,000.—United Press.

WORLD SWIMMING CHAMPION FOR NEW DEMONSTRATION

Mr. P. C. Ghose Proposes To Go To Japan

DACCA, July 28.

P. C. Ghose, world champion in endurance swimming, will commence swimming with handcuffs on, for 50 hours on August 4, next at 8 a.m.

Returning to Calcutta after this feat, Mr. Ghose proposes to start for Japan by the middle of September for exhibiting his skill there.—United Press.

GIRL STUDENT ARRESTED

Alleged Discovery Of Objectionable Literature

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The Special Branch Police raided this morning the house of Mr. B. N. Sasmal, a prominent Congress leader and a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation, in South Calcutta and arrested his niece Miss Manjulika Sasmal a student of Matriculation class in Satyabhama Girls' School, following the alleged discovery of objectionable literature in her possession.—United Press.

Sir George Clerk, the British Ambassador in Paris, has been commanded by the King to call on Madame Lyautey and express His Majesty's condolences on the death of Marshal Lyautey.—B.O.W.

SOCIALISTS & ELECTION

Members Can Participate In Their Individual Capacity

ELLORE, July 27.

"The All-India Conference of Congress Socialists held at Patna has not decided either for or against participation by Congress Socialists in the ensuring elections Therefore, it is open to individual Socialists to participate in electioans in their individual capacity if they desire, but not in the name of the Socialist Party", says Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party.

He adds: "In principle, there is no inconsistency between Socialism and Legislative work. The question is one of tactics, so far as Socialists were concerned.

The Working Committee of the Andhra Congress Socialist Party adopted a resolution protesting against the Congress Working Committee's resolution regarding Congress Socialists and maintaining that programme of the Congress Socialist Party was not inconsistent with the creed of the Congress.—A. P.

POACHING FOR PEARL

Burma To Tighten Law Against Japanese

RANGOON, July 28.

During the last budget session of the Burma Legislative Council, a discussion took place regarding poaching for pearl fisheery by foreign vessels, particularly Japanese in Burma territorial waters.

In the August session, an official bill will be introduced amending the Fisheries Act of 1905 with a view to preventing such poaching. The amendment will empower the commanders of ships and officers of the Royal Air Force with powers of fishery officers, and as such to inspect vessels suspected of poaching and seize fishery implejoaching for pearl fishery by forments found and also the ships themselves.

Another official bill to be introduced has for its object the reduction of duty on cigarettes.—A. P.

HONORARY DEGREE FOR SUHRAWARDY

CALCUTTA, July 28.

On the motion of the Acting Chief Justice, the Senate of the Calcutta University to-day accepted the recommendation of the Syndicate to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Science on Sir Hasan Suhrawardy, the retiring Vice-Chancellor. A special convocation for the purpose will be held at Government House on August 5.

The mover observed that Sir Hasan was the first Mahomedan who was called to occupy that high office and it was a matttr for gratification that he had served the best interests of the University and had fulfilled his promise to stabilise the postgraduate department.

Mr. C. C. Biswas, M.L.A., referred to the better relations now existing between Government and the University and said that Sir Hasan had charmed the wise serpent of Writers Buildings.—A.P.

AGGRIEVED AT PRESS RIVALRY

Mr. Jamshed Mehta On Contradiction Of Interview

KARACHI, July 29.

"I never authorised anybody to find fault with the "United Press" report which I never said has been magnified or improperly reported. I am grieved on account of this press rivalry," said Mr. Jamshed Mehta asked about the contradiction of an interview published in the Press.

He added, however, that the facts were there but only he was not informed if that would go to the Press.—United Press.

SHIKARPUR SENSATION

Magistrate Threatened With Death

SHIKARPUR (Sind), July 29.

Great stir was caused in the City Court in the week-end, when the City Magistrate of Shikarpur, proceeding with his work, announced in the open Court that he had received a letter threatening him with death from the accomplices of the two accused who have been sent up for trial under Section 110 I.P.C. (no ostensible means of livelihood).

Making the above declaration the Magistrate got up and said:—"I would rather die a martyr than ride roughshod over justice."—United Press.

PROF. OF ZOOLOGY IN COLOMBO

Studying Problems Of Sex Determination

COLOMBO, July 29.

There is at the moment in Colombo an interesting person in the name of Mr. Clarence B. McClung, Professor of Zoology at the University of Pennsylvania. He arrived this morning and is on a round-the-world scientific expedition and will spend a week in the Island.

In an interview to the "United Press," he said that his present trip was undertaken to collect 'cytological' material for the study of such fundamental biological problems as sex determination and the relation between the structure of the germ cells and the body which develops from them. For this purpose the material derived from the group of insects called the Orthopetera was the best, and already they have specimens obtained from all parts of the world. They have already collected specimens in Japan, Phillipine Islands and Java, and in Ceylon, too, they will make collections for a number of days.

By the study of these cells, Professor McClung said that they would most readily solve the problems relating to the human cells. So far, he said from the specimens collected they had discovered how sex was determined and how the various characters of the body were inherited.—United Press.

HUMANITARIANS TO MEET IN BOMBAY

Seth Lallubhai Appointed Chairman Of Reception Committee

BULSAR, July 27.

Seth Lallubhai Dipchand Jhaveri of Bulsar has been appointed Chairman of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming seventh session of the All-India Humanitarian Conference to be held in Bombay under the presidentship of Pandit Malaviya in October next.

As President of the Bombay Humanitarian League Seth Lallubhai has suceeded in inducing several Ruling Chiefs in India to put a stop to animal sacrifices on the Dusserah and Durgashtami Hindu holidays and in organising relief measures for the distressed bhils in Gujarat and for the starving cattle in Bihar. The late Miss Kendall of New York marked her appreciation of the Bombay Humanitarian League's multifarious activities by leaving five thousand dollars by bequest to enable Seth Lallubhai to carry on humanitarian work with unabated vigour.

Seth Lallubhai and his comrades in humanitarian work have resolved to celebrate the silver jubilee of the Bombay Humanitarian League concurrently with the All-India Humanitarian Conference and to bring out special jubilee issues of the official organs of the league both in English and Gujarati cintaining contributions of the leading advocates of humanity in diet in India and elsewhere.—A.P.

Demoralizing Public Opinion In India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S STRATEGY

"Act Of 1919, A Stumbling—Block For Securing Proper Opinion In Assembly"—Mr. J. M. Mehta

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

On the eve of his departure from London a press representative solicited Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's opinions on some of the outstanding Political and Labour Problems agitating India's mind at the present moment.

The questions and his answers are set seriatum below:—

Q.—Will you please tell me, I asked Mr. Mehta, what you think of the principal slogan—The rejection of the White Paper—and general programme of the New Congress Parliamentary Board as far as you have been able to gather from the press reports from India, and will you also tell me how they compare with the platform and the old Swaraj Party with which you were so intimately associated?

A.—The slogan—Reject the White Paper—has to be used with caution. Firstly, it should not imply that if the White Paper remained as it is after the joint Select Committee's labours are over, and if it is eventually forced upon us through an Act of Parliament we would boycott the Legislatures. It should mean really that while we are definitely and unequivocally opposed to its contents, we shall instead of leaving it alone miss no opportunity to show it up.

NOT OUR FAULT.

"It has however a second meaning which it is extremely necessary to avoid. It is no fault of ours that the Montague-Chelmsford Constitution is what it is, but under the Government of India Act, of 1919 the Assembly is so constituted that it is virtually impossible to get it to agree to a resolution repudiating the White Paper. Out of a house of 140, 40 are nominated, about 10 are Europeans and Anglo-Indians, the landlords' and capitalists' interests would count for nearly one dozen, and the separate electorate bring to the Assembly about a score of communally minded Mahomedan members. Thus 82 members out of 140 could certainly be relied upon to oppose any rejection of the White Paper, and if the rejection is not carried, as it is sure not to be the implication would be that it is accepted, and there could not be a greater disaster and a setback than such a situation."

CAUSE TO CONTROVERSY.

"It would go forth to the whole world, that a newly elected Indian Parliament has ratified the White Paper, and reaction in Great Britain would be very much strengthened. The public opinion in India would be demoralised, and the futility or otherwise of Council Work would again be a matter of acute internal controversy."

DUTY AHEAD.

"It will be therefore my first business on returning to India to place this point of view before the country, and to prevent the National Organisation from falling into such a dangerous trop. In another sense we can very well use "Reject the White Paper" slogan and use it with success and that would be that the majority of the elected members should be that permasion. Out of 100 elected members it should not be impossible to get at least 51 holding an uncompromising view of the White Paper. Indeed, if the elections are fought without mixing up other issues it should not be difficult to get 51 elected members who would not be willing parties to the White Paper.

Q.—Do you think, I asked Mr. Mehta, that the recent declaration of the Congress on the Communal Award is equivocal and explicit, and framed with a view to reconcile the extreme communalists on both sides?

A.—Unhappily the Communal Award continues to poison the atmosphere. The question has been wrongly approached from the beginning and each fresh attempt to solve it along wrong lines has made the solution more difficult. The fact of the matter is there are no communal rights as such to be safeguarded except those of religion and culture, and these can be effectively secured in the Constitution itself so that they cannot be assailed by any majority of a passing character. But when once this is done, there should be no such thing as Communal Electorates or Communal Percentages in the composition of the Legislatures. As citizens and tax-payers we are all in the same boat, and have virtually no conflicts of a racial character.

"The economic conflict there will always be, and it is right that it should be reflected in the Legislatives, but that will not be on racial grounds but on economic interests. The Congress has been put into a false position by the originally wrong lines of approach. But it cannot be said that the Congress is a willing party to the Communal Award, although there is no doubt that its present position is somewhat anomalous. The Congress should not allow itself to be jockeyed into a false move by the fear of what Malaviya or Ansari, Aney or Jinnah, Moonje or Shaukat Ali will say. It should think what the masses in India would say if they were able to appreciate the issues.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ PARTY.

Q.—We then came to the position of the Democratic Swaraj Party. Do you not consider, I asked, that the compromise reached between your Democratic Swaraj Party and the Congress Working Committee virtually absorbs your Party altogether? What becomes then of the special programme and reservation made by your Party in its relation to the Congress at the time of its inauguration last year?

A.—The Democratic Swaraj Party cannot but view with the greatest satisfaction the decision of the Congress to fight the next Assembly elections. With this decision the most serious division of opinion in the country may be said to have been laid at rest, and as Congressmen the Democratic Swarajists should join heart and soul in the electoral campaign.

TO ACCEPT DISCIPLINE OF C. P. B.

"There is one point on which some more light is needed, namely, whether it is open for the Working Committee to lay down the policy or to dictate the tactics. The policy must certainly be that of the Congress, and the Swaraj Party of old had done its best to carry it out in the Assembly. The new Congress representatives could do no less; but the question of tactics should be left to be decided by the Party in the Legislatives. And I trust that the Working Committee will not take upon itself to stage another walk out or boycott. It may well be assumed that in the near future there is no such risk and as practical men therefore the Democratic Swarajists should accept the discipline of the Parliamentary Board.

"One gets very few Indian papers here, and very little Indian news in the daily papers. The public here are most interested in armaments, trunk murders sports, and sensational headlines. Indeed the more you read the English papers, the less wise you become. In these circumstances, and at this great distance it becomes difficult for me to appraise correctly the political situation in India, and I am rather reluctant to express any definite opinion on the events that are taking place in our country."—United Press.

FINANCE MEMBER IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Sir James Grigg, Finance Member, and Sir Allan Parsons arrived here to-day.—A.P.

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